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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

VOLUME: 339

DATE: Monday, January 13, 1992

BEFORE:

A. KOVEN Chairman

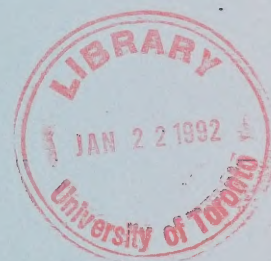
E. MARTEL Member

FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (COLLECT CALLS ACCEPTED) (416)963-1249

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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of a Notice by The Honourable
Jim Bradley, Minister of the Environment,
requiring the Environmental Assessment
Board to hold a hearing with respect to a
Class Environmental Assessment (No.
NR-AA-30) of an undertaking by the Ministry
of Natural Resources for the activity of
Timber Management on Crown Lands in
Ontario.

Hearing held at the offices of the Ontario
Highway Transport Board, Britannica Building,
151 Bloor Street West, 10th Floor, Toronto,
Ontario, on Monday, January 13, 1992,
commencing at 9:00 a.m.

VOLUME 339

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman
Member

A P P E A R A N C E S

| | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| MR. V. FREIDIN, Q.C. |) | MINISTRY OF NATURAL |
| MS. C. BLASTORAH |) | RESOURCES |
| MS. K. MURPHY |) | |
| MR. B. CAMPBELL |) | |
| MS. J. SEABORN |) | MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT |
| MS. B. HARVIE |) | |
| MR. R. TUER, Q.C. |) | ONTARIO FOREST INDUSTRY |
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MR. C. BRUNETTA

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
TOURISM ASSOCIATION

I N D E X O F P R O C E E D I N G S

| <u>Witness:</u> | <u>Page No.</u> |
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| <u>KEITH NEUMAN</u> , Affirmed <u>SUZANNE DUBE-VEILLEUX</u> , <u>CHARLES ALEXANDER</u> ; Sworn. | 59033 |
| Direct Examination by Mr. O'Leary | 59034 |

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| 2017 | Written evidence of Panel No. 2. | 59035 |
| 2018 | Four page description of Ms. Dube-Veillieux's travels in northern Ontario since December 1990 through to October 1991. | 59039 |
| 2019 | Curriculum vitae of Mr. Charles Alexander. | 59062 |
| 2020 | Curriculum Vitae of Dr. Keith Neuman. | 59076 |
| 2021 | Four-page excerpt from the National Forest Section Strategy for Canada, Second Implementation Progress Report. | 59087 |
| 2022 | Letter dated January 11, 1991 from Mr. Ted Mosquin re interrogatories of Panel 2. | 59104 |
| 2023 | Interrogatory responses re Panel 2. | 59106 |
| 2024 | Three pages of errata. | 59108 |
| 2025 | Thirty slides re Dr. Neuman's presentation. | 59117 |
| 2026 | Twenty slides re Dr. Neuman's presentation. | 59181 |
| 2027 | Letter received on January the 8th, 1992 from Mr. Tom Nelson from Timmins, Ontario. | 59215 |

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| 2028 | Written responses provided by Dr. Runesson re questions posed by MRN, OFIA and FFT. | 59216 |

1 ---Upon commencing at 10:35 a.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Good morning. Please be
3 seated.

4 Good morning, Mr. Hanna. Good morning
5 Mr. O'Leary.

6 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Are we ready to get started
8 with the evidence of the OFAH/NOTO coalition?

9 MR. O'LEARY: We are, Madam Chair. May I
10 suggest the panel be sworn in.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please.

12 Good morning. Could you come up to the
13 table, please, and we will swear in your evidence or
14 affirm it, whichever you wish.

15 KEITH NEUMAN, Affirmed
16 CHARLES ALEXANDER,
SUZANNE DUBE-VEILLEUX; Sworn.

17

18 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, for the
19 benefit of other parties who weren't here last Monday I
20 thought perhaps I should introduce myself.

21 My name is Dennis O'Leary and I'm a
22 lawyer at Cassels, Brock and Blackwell and we have been
23 retained by the Coalition to assist them in their
24 evidence over the eight or nine weeks when they will be
25 presenting their oral case.

1 If I may introduce Panel No. 2 which is
2 here today. On the far right, my right is Charles
3 Alexander, immediately to his right is Suzanne
4 Dube-Veilleux and to her right is Dr. Keith Neuman and
5 I propose with leave of the Board now to proceed with
6 their evidence.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr.
8 O'Leary.

9 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. O'LEARY:

10 Q. Turning first to Ms. Dube-Veilleux.
11 When would you please refer to Tab 1 of the witness
12 statement that was filed in respect of this panel. I
13 believe you will find that this is your curriculum
14 vitae; is that correct?

15 MS. DUBE-VEILLEUX: A. It is.

16 Q. And could you tell us a little more
17 about some of your employment history. I see that you
18 are presently employed as a Tourism Coordinator for the
19 Remote Tourism Industry Association?

20 A. Yes, I am.

21 Q. What are your responsibilities and
22 duties in that capacity?

23 A. As a tourism --

24 MR. FREIDIN: I'm sorry to interrupt
25 already, but was there an addendum to the witness

1 statement because my copy doesn't have a CV for this
2 witness.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Did you find it? We found
4 it, Mr. Freidin.

5 MR. FREIDIN: I don't have it.

6 MADAM CHAIR: It is just before Tab 2,
7 following --

8 MR. O'LEARY: The very last...

9 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. O'Leary, shall we make
10 this an entire witness statement an exhibit.

11 MR. O'LEARY: I would recommend. I was
12 going to do that.

13 MR. FREIDIN: We have it. We will borrow
14 Mr. Beram's. Thank you.

15 MR. O'LEARY: Is there an exhibit number
16 you are giving to give to that, Madam Chair?

17 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. O'Leary. This
18 this will be Exhibit 2017 and this is the written
19 evidence of witness Panel No. 2 entitled The Essential
20 Requirements of Public Consultation.

21 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you.

22 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2017: Written evidence of Panel No. 2.

23 MR. O'LEARY: Q. May I ask you again,
24 Ms. Dube-Veilleux, what are your duties and
25 responsibilities in your capacity as Tourism

1 Coordinator with the Remote Tourism Industry
2 Association?

3 MS. DUBE-VEILLEUX: A. My position is
4 one of coordinator. Basically it started off as a
5 liaison position with the remote tourism industry
6 sector in the area covered mainly by the Wawa and
7 Hearst District MNR boundaries with some spill-over
8 into the adjoining areas.

9 There was a recognition that the remote
10 tourism industry in the area was highly concentrated,
11 but still scattered as far as individual operations
12 went and the position which I now hold was developed to
13 represent the remote operators in the timber management
14 planning process because we do have quite a few forests
15 within our area, also with the communities involved as
16 a liaison with the communities and the economic
17 development sector of those communities.

18 The communities include Hearst,
19 Hornepayne, White River, Wawa and Dubreuilville mainly
20 and that's the basis of the area of my
21 responsibilities.

22 Q. Thank you. Can you tell me --

23 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. Could you tell
24 us how the Remote Tourism Industry Association fits
25 into NOTO? Is it a member of NOTO or are we referring

1 to NOTO here?

2 MS. DUBE-VEILLEUX: It is an independent
3 association. The focus on this particular association
4 is specifically remote tourism as opposed to the whole
5 tourism picture with hotels, motels and marinas type of
6 thing. It's strictly the remote operators and by
7 remote we specifically mean fly-in, boat-in and
8 train-in operations.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Is this group a member of
10 NOTO?

11 MS. DUBE-VEILLEUX: Not at the present
12 time, although many of the individual operators are
13 members of NOTO.

14 MADAM CHAIR: But you are here speaking
15 on behalf of NOTO's interests?

16 MS. DUBE-VEILLEUX: On behalf of NOTO's
17 interests, yes, and specifically my own as part of the
18 tourism industry and resource user.

19 MR. O'LEARY: Q. In your involvement as
20 a Tourism Coordinator, would you be involved with any
21 timber management matters?

22 MS. DUBE-VEILLEUX: A. Yes, I am.

23 Q. Can you give us some examples of
24 that?

25 A. At the present time and over the

1 past -- well, over the past year certainly a whole lot
2 more, but at the present time very closely involved
3 with specifically the Hearst Forest Timber Management
4 Plan which actually is a contingency plan at this
5 point, the Nagagami Forest Timber Management Plan, the
6 Magpie Forest Timber Management Plan and coming up
7 right now is the White River Forest Timber Management
8 Plan.

9 Q. All right. I understand that in your
10 position as Tourism Coordinator you have found it
11 necessary to travel extensively throughout northern
12 Ontario?

13 A. Most definitely.

14 Q. At our request did you prepare a
15 summary of your travel for the first year that you have
16 been employed in that capacity as Tourism Coordinator?

17 A. Yes, I have.

18 Q. Do you have a copy of that with you
19 here today?

20 A. I do.

21 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, we are just
22 shy one person here today. We have copies on its way
23 and when they arrive I would ask that this be marked as
24 an exhibit.

25 Its intention is to simply indicate the

1 extent of Ms. Dube-Veilleux's travel throughout
2 northern Ontario and, therefore, her actual emperical
3 observations of the conditions and it gives some
4 understanding of where her evidence is coming from in
5 respect of the various regions that she has been to.

6 Unfortunately, we seem to be missing a
7 body and I can't provide you with a copy right now. I
8 do have one.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Any objections
10 if we give this an exhibit number and copies for the
11 parties will show up shortly?

12 (no response)

13 This will become 2018 and it is four
14 pages and provides a description of Ms. Dube-Veilleux's
15 travels in northern Ontario since December 1990.

16 MR. O'LEARY: Through to October 1991.

17 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2018: Four page description of Ms.
18 Dube-Veilleux's travels in
19 northern Ontario since December
1990 through to October 1991.

20 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Ms. Dube-Veilleux,
21 could you perhaps go through Exhibit 2018 and just
22 highlight perhaps the more significant areas that you
23 have travelled to, perhaps some of the purposes for
24 your travels?

25 MS. DUBE-VEILLEUX: A. Yes. I'm not

1 sure exactly how specific you would like it to be, but
2 certainly in general over the past year much of the
3 travel has been to Hornepayne because it's the home
4 office or the office of Quebec and Ontario Paper
5 Company which is the FMA holder on the Nagagami Forest
6 unit. That has been at least monthly and often
7 bi-monthly.

8 In conjunction with my position as a
9 member of the planning team -- as a member of the
10 support group for the planning team on the Nagagami
11 TMP, we have also held a forest ecology workshop, a
12 timber management planning training session for the
13 communities involved within the Nagagami Forest.

14 There has been -- we had a timber
15 management planning retreat in Hearst in conjunction
16 with the Hearst Forest and the Nagagami Forest and
17 those pepole would be involved in those.

18 We had a spruce budworm open house to let
19 people know about what the budworm was and what's done
20 with the budworm in our forests.

21 We also did a two-day conference with
22 FERC which is an outfit out of -- I'm sorry, it is a
23 research organization out of Montreal, I believe. The
24 tour had to do with looking at the Nagagami Forest
25 specifically and looking for areas where we might try

1 some sensitive testing areas for new and different
2 methods of forestry that aren't traditionally used in
3 the boreal forest in our area.

4 We had a two-day tour of the Nagagami
5 Forest area and some spill-over into the Magpie Forest
6 with our regional director, Dick Hunter, the planning
7 team chairman and members of the community in
8 Hornepayne Forest and a forester from Ontario paper and
9 myself, basically visiting the remote tourism lodges
10 and having a look at some of the effects of the
11 forestry operations in the neighbourhood of the remote
12 areas.

13 This was really to get everyone more of a
14 feeling of what we are talking about when we talk
15 sensitive forestry in the neighbourhood of other
16 genuine areas of concern to the tourism industry.

17 Those are some of things in conjunction
18 with the Nagagami unit.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. These retreats
20 and conferences and meetings, these were for the
21 purpose of your membership on the planning -- the
22 advisory group to the planning team for the Nagagami
23 TMP?

24 MS. DUBE-VEILLEUX: Basically it was our
25 attempt to involve the communities in the importance of

1 the timber management planning process that would
2 affect these communities directly.

3 People who are invited to those were
4 basically the communities at large with specific
5 invitations to obviously the lumber companies involved,
6 the mills, the remote operators and any other tourism
7 operators who felt that they were -- they would be
8 affected, to the municipalities themselves, the
9 council, reeve and council of the municipalities of
10 Hearst and Hornepayne basically, the economic
11 development sector of those communities.

12 Also, the native association within the
13 area. We also made pleas at the schools to get some of
14 the students involved in this so it would help them
15 understand what this whole process was.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Who organized these events?

17 MS. DUBE-VEILLEUX: These were an
18 offshoot of our planning team, the Nagagami Forest
19 planning team, and initiatives that we were taking to
20 involve everyone.

21 MADAM CHAIR: And just one further
22 question. Are you a member of the planning team or the
23 advisory group to the planning team?

24 MS. DUBE-VEILLEUX: I am a member of the
25 support group to the planning team, but basically I was

1 at all planning team meetings and took part in the
2 organization and the delivery of all these other
3 initiatives.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

5 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Do you have any other
6 comments with respect to the list of summary of your
7 travels?

8 MS. DUBE-VEILLEUX: A. Maybe some of the
9 other things that are a little bit more interesting.

10 I have also been involved with Lakehead
11 University and specifically with Professor Peter
12 Duinker in research that he's doing on conflict
13 prevention and resolution in forest management in
14 Ontario. An advisory group has been formed to aid Dr.
15 Duinker in his research. We do that out of Thunder
16 Bay.

17 I suppose I have spoken enough about the
18 Nagagami Forest, although there are other things.
19 Also, involved on the Magpie Forest which is central to
20 our area. In April last year, I believe, we formed the
21 Magpie Co-Management Committee in recognition of the
22 fact that there was some pretty heavy issues on that
23 forest as well and I sit on there as a member of that
24 committee with members of basically the towns of
25 Dubreuilville and Wawa.

1 It is a new initiative, a pilot project
2 to involve the people who are affected by the Magpie
3 Forest, to have something to say in the management of
4 it. Right now the timber management plan has already
5 been approved and is underway, but certainly we hope
6 that with some sharing of concerns and information that
7 as the next five-year plan comes up that we as a
8 community will be better able to handle it.

9 Other things mainly to do with the
10 tourism itself. I have taken part in the northern
11 tourism conference in Thunder Bay that was held last
12 September instigated by the Ministry of Natural
13 Resources and under the direction of Wolfgang Haider
14 who is the tourism scientist that was hired about a
15 year ago, I guess; about that time.

16 It was a fairly academic exercise, but
17 having to do with remote tourism or types of specific
18 destination tourism in remote areas and that was
19 attended by people from the Northwest Territories,
20 professors who have done research in many of the
21 American universities on recreation and tourism, and
22 following that we moved on to Quetico Centre for a
23 tourism effect workshop.

24 Again, fairly academic, but I had been
25 asked to go as Dr. Haider's assistant to provide

1 information on remote tourism because that was the
2 specific reason for that conference, was to locate or
3 to determine the effects of timber management planning
4 on the remote tourism sector in northern Ontario.

5 Q. I see, going back to your curriculum
6 vitae, that between 1977 and 1990 you were the
7 owner/operator of Hearst Air Service Limited which,
8 according to your CV, is a fly-in, fishing, hunting,
9 canoeing class charter; is that correct?

10 A. That's correct.

11 Q. Is this in some way considered a
12 remote tourism business?

13 A. Most definitely. The area that we
14 operated from in Hearst Air Service was Highway 11 in
15 the Hearst area north to the Polar Bear Park and the
16 south shore of Hudson's Bay.

17 Q. What sort of facilities did that
18 business have?

19 A. Hearst Air operates outpost camps in
20 the Kapuskasing district, no longer, unfortunately, in
21 the Hearst District and also in the Geraldton District
22 and they are remote outpost camps as opposed to lodges.

23 Q. What sort of clients would you see
24 involved in that business?

25 A. Traditionally the clients have been

1 the fishermen and hunters and canoeists looking for
2 that type of adventure.

3 That clientele is growing a lot now to
4 include more families and couples, but basically
5 they're people looking for remote experience. It's
6 strictly fly-in. All the facilities are definitely
7 fly-in. It is not accessible by any other means except
8 rivers.

9 Q. And in this business, would you find
10 on occasions that you would come into contact with the
11 MNR in relation to resource management issues or
12 matters?

13 A. Most definitely.

14 Q. Any general description you can give
15 to us?

16 A. Well, certainly the planning
17 process -- timber management planning process for the
18 last 15 years and also in the development of fisheries
19 management plans for the area that we operated in.
20 Basically anything at all that had to do with resource
21 management and the remote areas, yes. I would say
22 pretty well daily contact with MNR or the effects of.

23 Q. All right. Turning to page 2 of your
24 curriculum vitae, there is reference to your
25 involvement with NOTO. Perhaps you could elaborate

1 somewhat on that for us?

2 A. Hearst Air Service had been a member
3 camp of NOTO from the time we became involved in 1977
4 and then I believe it was about early the 80s that we
5 began attending the NOTO conventions and becoming more
6 active as NOTO members.

7 I was elected to the Board of Governors
8 of NOTO as a member camp. The following year I was
9 elected to the Board of Directors and I held that
10 position for four years, up until November of 1990.

11 Q. I also see that between the years of
12 1987 and 1990 you were a member of the OMAAC, being the
13 Ontario Moose Allocation Advisory Committee. Can you
14 tell us a little more about that?

15 A. The Moose Advisory Committee is a
16 committee of four which is an advisory committee to the
17 Minister of Natural Resources.

18 OMAAC was formed to manage and administer
19 the portion of the allocation of moose in Ontario that
20 was directed specifically to the tourism industry. So
21 OMAAC is involved only with the tourism allocation of
22 the complete picture.

23 Q. All right. Were you involved in
24 either the preparation of any reports or the receipt of
25 review of any reports?

1 A. Yes. The whole moose system in
2 Ontario has undergone quite a few changes over the last
3 few years.

4 OMAAC was charged with, first of all,
5 setting up a system to deal with the tourism
6 allocation. So that involved, obviously, working with
7 the tourist operators across northern Ontario and
8 finding out what their suggestions were in developing a
9 system that would be effective for the industry.

10 Also, and having gone to the operators by
11 means of surveys and meetings held pretty well in local
12 communities across the north we were able to come up
13 with ideas in setting up a system that we feel would
14 effectively deal with that allocation.

15 So OMAAC was charged with setting up the
16 system itself and then delivering it and everything
17 that came after; the policing of it, the fixing of it,
18 the fine-tuning and the whole system as an advisor to
19 the minister.

20 Q. Thank you. With your involvement
21 within OMAAC, did you find yourself in a situation
22 where you would be involved in public consultation?

23 A. The consultation involved in OMAAC
24 was chiefly with the operators themselves and we are
25 dealing probably with about 1,200 operators across

1 northern Ontario who are involved in the moose hunt
2 business, whether on a grand scale or on a fairly
3 limited scale.

4 So it was a matter of going to or trying
5 to reach all of those people and get their input. So
6 definitely there was consultation.

7 Q. All right. I understand, according
8 to your resume, that you have also been involved in the
9 negotiation process associated with this hearing.

10 Can you advise as to your role in respect
11 to that in relation to this hearing?

12 A. Yes. As a NOTO Director I was on the
13 environmental assessment committee involved involved
14 certainly in keeping up with the developments of the
15 hearings and the preparation of NOTO's position on the
16 hearings itself.

17 I was also a participant in one of the
18 tours that the Board took on the Kapuskasing District,
19 looking at Spruce Falls operations, timber operations.

20 I was also for a week here in Toronto on
21 the intervenor negotiations that had been suggested by
22 Michael Jeffrey at that time and met a lot of these
23 faces that are here right now today at that time.

24 Q. You are smiling. So that is good; it
25 is?

1 A. Pardon? Yes. Also, it has been an
2 ongoing thing, keeping up with what's happening in the
3 hearings and keeping our members apprised of a lot of
4 the developments.

5 Q. Would you say that you feel familiar
6 with the positions of the various parties to this
7 hearing?

8 A. Yes. Fairly familiar, certainly.

9 Q. You also indicate in your CV that you
10 are a member of the Tourist Liasion Committee. Can you
11 explain to us what this committee is and what your role
12 in the committee was?

13 A. The Hearst committee started off
14 basically as an advisory committee during the time the
15 Hearst District was preparing its fisheries management
16 plan.

17 Once the plan came into being, the
18 committee evolved into the liasion committee where we
19 tried to involve more people in the community on
20 different issues other than strictly fisheries issue.
21 So we looked more at the moose situation and the
22 development of moose programs in Ontario.

23 Also, getting more involved in
24 understanding the elements of timber management and how
25 it affected the community which is basically a mill

1 community.

2 I should say then at that point, too, we
3 were also including the community of Hornepayne and the
4 native Constance Lake Band and the smaller community
5 west of Hearst called Matice and talking an awful lot
6 about the -- getting into fisheries management rather
7 than -- or I shouldn't say fisheries management, but
8 certainly initiatives to improve fisheries in the
9 district, rehabilitation projects with the rod and gun
10 club and various people.

11 That committee now has expanded again
12 into a round table. It is called the Hearst Round
13 Table on the Environment. So, again, the issues, the
14 community issues have broadened and people are becoming
15 more and more involved in things like waste management
16 and recycling and looking for a lot more information
17 and that type of thing as well as continuing with the
18 forestry issues.

19 Q. Thank you. Can you explain to us
20 your involvement in the Missinaibi Park plan advisory
21 committee?

22 A. Initially that was -- a committee had
23 been formed. It is more or less a steering committee.
24 It comprised all the users and the respective users of
25 the Missinaibi River system with the intention of

1 having input into the developing park policy.

2 I was there representing the tourism
3 interests and because at that point I was still with
4 Hearst Air Service as a direct user of the Missinaibi
5 River bringing that type of input into this advisory or
6 steering group. That is sort of an ongoing thing, but
7 active participation right now, I'm not on any
8 committees right now.

9 Q. All right. Would your involvement
10 within that committee have brought you into contact
11 with the MNR?

12 A. Most definitely.

13 Q. Is there anything you would like to
14 highlight about that or indicate what the nature of
15 your involvement was there?

16 A. Well, certainly the involvement in
17 park planning is an initiative basically and it
18 expanded -- our committee was comprised of the trappers
19 associations, myself representing tourism, the Ministry
20 of Tourism was represented on that committee, the
21 mining interests and exploration interests in areas
22 along the Missinaibi River, the lumber companies that
23 were involved along that area and certainly we were
24 involved with the use of and the setting of or
25 recommendations for the buffer zones and for trying to

1 get the area to be able to accommodate existing uses
2 and perhaps either limiting or encouraging other uses
3 within the park boundary area.

4 Q. I understand you have also been
5 involved in or with the fisheries management plan
6 advisory committee. Can you tell us a little more
7 about that?

8 A. Yes. That was with the Hearst
9 District and also with the Kapuskasing District. That
10 was back in the times that we were writing the
11 fisheries management plan for the districts which was
12 what, '82, '83; around that area. '84.

13 Q. Approximately?

14 A. Approximately.

15 Q. Was there any public consultation
16 involved?

17 A. Yes, definitely because we were
18 talking about managing the districts specifically for
19 different levels of quality of the fishery or
20 expectation of the fishery, the existing fishery and
21 what would be possible for the future within the
22 district given the numbers of opportunities that were
23 afforded by just basically the geography of the area.

24 Q. All right.

25 A. Consultation also in the sense that

1 there were cottagers that were interested in future
2 cottage development in the area. There was a
3 recognition that with the timber management activities
4 in the area that there would be more roads built and,
5 therefore, accessible to more areas and trying to work
6 with the public on designating some of those areas for
7 specific types of opportunities in fishing.

8 Yes, there was a lot of public
9 involvement. Fishing is an extremely important
10 activity in the north.

11 Q. How did you find the effectiveness of
12 the public consultation in relation to that advisory
13 committee?

14 A. At individual times the public
15 involvement was actually very good.

16 As far as an advisory committee, my
17 personal feeling was that I was a little bit
18 disappointed that some of the interest wasn't actually
19 reflected or some of the recommendations were not
20 really reflected in the final draft of the plan.

21 I think we could have done a better job
22 as an advisory committee or perhaps done a better job
23 or had a little more ear when it came to some of the
24 suggestions at that time.

25 Q. Now, you indicate that you were

1 involved in a number of timber management planning
2 teams, specifically Nagagami, Hearst - I apologize for
3 that - Hearst and Magpie Forests. Can you elaborate
4 for us on your involvement in these projects?

5 A. Certainly. The one that has been the
6 most involved over the past year has been the Nagagami
7 planning team. There mainly because my position was a
8 little bit different than what the public is usually
9 afforded on a planning team in that I was invited to
10 sit on all the planning team meetings and be involved
11 in all of the initiatives that were developed through
12 the planning team.

13 A lot of this in recognition of the fact
14 that there is a very heavy remote tourism component
15 within the Nagagami Forest itself. So I was basically
16 treated as a member of the planning team without
17 officially being one.

18 Q. What's the status of that timber
19 management plan?

20 A. That plan is due to go into effect on
21 April 1st of '92. The status at this point is quite
22 interesting because in doing a review of the draft plan
23 submitted by Quebec and Ontario Paper, as a planning
24 team we felt that many of the real concerns hadn't been
25 properly addressed by the company.

1 So the outcome to this date is that we
2 have recommended that the areas of most concern to the
3 tourism industry; that is, the areas of highest
4 concentration, be given a one-year term to develop
5 negotiation and facilitate an exchange of information
6 and ideas between the parties or amongst the parties
7 who are most affected by those areas.

8 The plan is expected to be approved for
9 April the 1st or shortly thereafter because there have
10 definitely been delays due to all of the very definite
11 concerns in this area, but the plan is expected to be
12 approved without those tourism areas being approved
13 until November the 1st of '91 -- I'm sorry, '92 we are
14 into now.

15 During that time we have hired -- or in
16 the process of hiring a facilitator to work with the
17 parties involved and the communities involved. That
18 would be with the Ontario and Quebec Paper Company
19 itself, the remote tourism operators who are affected
20 and myself as their representative, the communities of
21 Hornepayne, Hearst and Dubreuilville who are most
22 affected by the opportunities within that area. There
23 are some native concerns as well.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. Who is
25 organizing the involvement of facilitators and who is

1 paying for that?

2 MS. DUBE-VEILLEUX: At this point the
3 MNR, the Ministry of Natural Resources, has indicated
4 that as part of the planning process that it will be
5 their responsibility to pay for the facilitator or they
6 would assume that responsibility.

7 MR. O'LEARY: Q. You made reference to
8 several concerns. Are you able to be more specific in
9 relation to the concerns that you are referring to in
10 relation to Nagagami?

11 MS. DUBE-VEILLEUX: A. Yes. The concern
12 is obviously the remote tourism industry concerns.
13 These are all operations that have existed. I think
14 the youngest in that area is probably about 25 or 30
15 years old.

16 There are four main areas that comprise
17 the main tourism opportunities in this area and
18 strictly these are remote opportunities. Traditionally
19 they have had a heavy economic impact on the
20 communities of Hornepayne and Wawa mainly, but also
21 Dubreuilville and Hearst to a lesser degree.

22 Obviously, that is one large concern.
23 The other concern is the lumber company itself. There
24 is a small mill operator in Hornepayne that has
25 traditionally operated out of that area. It's a small

1 family operation and is a large part of the economic
2 picture in Hornepayne itself. Hornepayne is a
3 community that has had economic cutbacks in the rail
4 sector and the state of the forest right now, the
5 Nagagami Forest is such that there is a severe wood
6 supply shortage being projected in the fairly near
7 future and the community is recognizing that the lumber
8 industry in that area will not ever be the same as it
9 was in its heyday.

10 So these people are all feeling very,
11 very affected by whatever happens within their area of
12 concern and I have also recognized that the remote
13 tourism industry is also an economic generator in the
14 area and they don't want to lose that, but still
15 maximize what can be done with the forest for the
16 longest term.

17 So we have really felt that it was time
18 to put a halt and quit thinking five-year terms and try
19 and come to terms with the realities in that area.

20 Q. Is it safe to say that you also have
21 some of the same concerns in respect of the Hearst and
22 the Magpie Forests?

23 A. It certainly is. The Hearst Forest
24 right now is operating on a one-year contingency plan
25 with the recognition that a lot of the data that's used

1 to put together a five-year plan needs updating.

2 They are in the process of putting a lot
3 of that together and it should be available on GIS. It
4 is always a few months later than what you expect, but
5 certainly they feel that they can come up with a better
6 plan with better information recognizing that a lot of
7 their resource inventory is outdated in the area.

8 Q. Okay. Anything else you would like
9 to add in respect of, say, the Magpie Forest?

10 A. The Magpie Forest is sort of in the
11 middle. It's had a lot of development since the plan
12 was put into place. There have been some major road
13 use strategies that have changed that have affected the
14 tourism operators and the public and the lumber
15 companies within the area.

16 Again, a community like Dubreuilville is
17 highly dependent on that forest and the mills there as
18 is the remote tourism sector and, again, where fishing
19 and angling opportunities are very important to the
20 communities. So this is an ongoing process as well.

21 It's another situation where there is at
22 least monthly meetings, often more, a lot of
23 initiatives on the part of the co-management committee
24 within the Magpie Forest having to do with the live
25 adult walleye transfers, stream rehabilitation, a lot

1 of hands-on involvement of the shareholders -- or the
2 stakeholder on the Magpie Forest.

3 Q. Thank you. Now, I note in reviewing
4 your curriculum vitae, Ms. Dube-Veilleux, that there is
5 no reference to any formal training or technical
6 training in resource management; is that correct?

7 A. That's correct.

8 Q. Do you feel that this in some way
9 would inhibit or restrict your ability to assist the
10 Board in giving evidence today?

11 A. The lack of formal training?

12 Q. Yes.

13 A. I don't feel that that will inhibit
14 my ability to speak of forest management, no.

15 Q. I also see that there is no reference
16 to any technical or formal training with respect of
17 public consultation and I ask you the same question, do
18 you feel that in some way you feel inhibited or unable
19 to assist the Board today in giving us your evidence in
20 matters that might be considered of a public
21 consultation nature?

22 A. I don't feel that the lack of formal
23 training and public consultation will inhibit me.
24 Probably because the experience that I've had over the
25 past 15 years has been very, very definitely involved

1 in public consultation from both ends of it; as an
2 operator certainly spending 14 years inputting into
3 different plans that have been implemented, and more
4 specifically in the last year and somewhat before that
5 being on the receiving end and trying to devise methods
6 of going to the public and getting the best information
7 possible.

8 Part of my background is also as a
9 trained educator. So I feel that I have some knowledge
10 on how best to be effective and communicate the message
11 to the people that you are trying to get to. There is
12 a certain amount of formal training in that part.

13 Q. Thank you, Ms. Dube-Veilleux. I am
14 going to move now to Mr. Charles Alexander who is
15 seated on the right, my right, of the panel.

16 I understand that in the witness
17 statement which has now been marked as Exhibit 2017
18 there is a summary of your CV there and I understand
19 you have brought with you today an updated, completed
20 version; is that correct?

21 MR. ALEXANDER: A. That's correct.

22 Q. All right.

23 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, I have a copy
24 for filing and marking as an exhibit, if that is
25 appropriate.

1 MADAM CHAIR: That's fine. What we
2 normally do, Mr. O'Leary, with each witness is we
3 qualify them and move on to the next one.

4 MR. O'LEARY: I had intended to do that,
5 but we are preparing a small errata in written form and
6 in the absence of that I am a little reluctant to have
7 any of the witnesses -- that was my next step. Maybe I
8 am going to have to do it all at the same time.

9 MADAM CHAIR: All right. The curriculum
10 vitae of Mr. Charles Alexander will be Exhibit 2019.

11 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2019: Curriculum vitae of Mr. Charles
12 Alexander.

13 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Mr. Alexander, you
14 indicate that you presently reside in Dryden. How long
15 have you been a resident of Dryden?

16 A. The last 13 years.

17 Q. All right. You indicate that you
18 have been involved in the Dryden District Conservation
19 Club. Can you expand on that a little for us?

20 A. When I first moved back to northern
21 Ontario I became a member of the Dryden District
22 Conservation Club because I was a member involved with
23 the Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters and my
24 involvement with that club started out as the head of
25 the Pitch-In Program which was a program run and

1 supported by the OFAH.

2 We went around and picked up litter
3 throughout the forest and along streams and whatnot,
4 generally litter left by anglers and hunters, and I
5 coordinated that and did that for three years.

6 I was trained in fire education
7 instruction and I was a fire education instructor for a
8 number of years and spent a number of years teaching
9 students fire safety and ethics.

10 I was the Chairman of the rifle range and
11 supervised the construction of a rifle range and
12 clubhouse. I was the President of the club for a
13 number of years, virtually overseeing most of the
14 projects the club was involved in which included
15 fisheries enhancement programs and deer feeding
16 programs and these types of resource enhancement
17 things, including organizing public meetings involving
18 moose management and deer management.

19 Q. I see that you have listed under
20 experience and affiliations with the Ontario
21 Federation of Anglers & Hunters and then you indicate
22 your position with them. Immediately below that you
23 indicate under the heading Ontario Federation of
24 Anglers & Hunters OFAH Zone 1 and your positions with
25 that body.

1 Can you help us out in advising what's
2 the difference between the two and your
3 responsibilities and duties in respect of the latter,
4 if different from what you have just said right now?

5 A. Well, it's somewhat different. My
6 involvement in the club was based on a local level and
7 my involvement in Zone 1, which at the time, up until
8 January of 1st of this year, Zone 1 covers an area of
9 Manitouage to the Manitoba border and north and south
10 of the American border. It's an involvement based on
11 that larger region or that zone and through that
12 involvement -- I was the Chairman of that zone.

13 I was the zone reporter at one time, but
14 with that involvement we meet with all the clubs and
15 the membership of which our Federation has some 5,000
16 within that zone and we meet on a regular basis and we
17 elect officers to serve as directors of the Federation
18 and that's the regional way we handle the make-up of
19 the organization.

20 Q. In the various capacities that you
21 have served with that Federation as Chairman,
22 Vice-Chairman, Director and Zone Reporter, is there any
23 work of significance or participation that you would
24 like to bring to the attention of the Board today?

25 A. Probably I think the most significant

1 thing would be the almost constant involvement with the
2 Ministry of Natural Resources, employees of the
3 Ministry of Natural Resources, not just in timber
4 management plans but in fisheries plans, in some
5 wildlife initiatives and fisheries initiatives. Just
6 in general, I guess, almost a total involvement in any
7 resource-related issue that the Ministry of Natural
8 Resources is involved in.

9 Q. All right. On page 2 of your
10 curriculum vitae there is reference to a number of
11 government committees and in particular the Kenora
12 Region Boat Cache Committee.

13 Can you advise us as to your involvement
14 and the activities that are carried out in relation to
15 that committee?

16 A. Well, the Kenora -- originally back
17 in the early 1980s there was a recognized problem with
18 the commercial boat caches within northwestern Ontario
19 and at that time a committee was formed of which I was
20 made a member to study the problem of the boat cache,
21 the commercial boat cache mainly, to look at the
22 possibilities of trying to determine how many kilograms
23 of fish per day a boat cache may need to try and
24 determine the difference between a resident boat cache
25 and a commercial boat cache as to usage and we

1 developed recommendations which we submitted to the
2 regional director, and as a result of that the
3 commercial boat cache program came into place.

4 As of last year it was recognized that
5 things change and people change and the boat cache
6 committtee needed to get together again, and so now
7 they are into a review process and looking at ways to
8 change it to satisfy some of the other concerns that
9 have come up since then.

10 Q. Thank you. Now, I also understand
11 that you have been involved in the Premier's Indian
12 Fishing Advisory Committee. Can you expand on that in
13 terms of your involvement and the nature of your role?

14 A. I was named to the committee by the
15 Premier of Ontario as a representative of the Ontario
16 Federation of Anglers & Hunters.

17 My role there was to present the concerns
18 of the Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters and the
19 role of the committee was to solicit non-native input
20 in regards to Indian fishing agreements that were being
21 proposed at the particular time and that committee was
22 a very lengthy -- it went for about a year and a half.

23 We were very extensively involved. There
24 was a lot of meetings and we travelled throughout the
25 Treaty 3 area. We met with virtually all the concerned

1 users within the Treaty 3 area and all the major
2 communities. Meetings were organized well in advance.
3 They were all public meetings and we all participated
4 in these and got a great deal of information from the
5 public as to their concerns and ideas on native fishing
6 agreements and what their input was to that.

7 Q. Thank you. I also understand that
8 you have been involved in the Kenora Region Moose
9 Review Committee. Can you also tell us more
10 specifically what was the nature of your involvement in
11 that committee?

12 A. That was a few years ago when - I
13 guess we go back to 1980, the late 70s - when there was
14 a number of changes made to moose management and the
15 allocation of moose tags.

16 About in the mid 1980s it was determined
17 to review the system to see what changes needed to be
18 made and how the system would work to look at
19 population figures and harvest levels and these type of
20 things and make some further recommendations to the
21 regional director. This was done on a regional basis
22 across Ontario to make further changes and additions to
23 current moose management and selective harvest systems.

24 Q. Mr. Alexander, under the heading of
25 Additional Experience you indicate you have actively

1 participated in and made submissions to a number of
2 areas and organizations.

3 Are there any particulars that you would
4 like to advise the Board of in relation to the groups
5 and areas you have identified there which would be of
6 assistance?

7 A. Well, I guess, as it indicates, I
8 participated in everything from land use planning to
9 parks planning and fisheries planning to wildlife
10 management, and at times I organized public meetings
11 and ran public meetings myself which were more
12 information sessions for the general public.

13 I've been to seminars, I've been to
14 workshops. It is a learning process for myself to try
15 and better understand resource management and I've
16 participated in aerial moose surveys.

17 I think generally more to further my own
18 knowledge and to accept the responsibilities that the
19 membership had given me by electing me to various
20 positions.

21 Q. You make specific reference to
22 District Land Use Guidelines and Strategic Land Use
23 Plans. Is there anything more specifically you would
24 like to add to your comments just now?

25 A. I think I probably deal with that

1 more in the witness statement. That's perhaps a more
2 appropriate place.

3 Q. In relation to the timber management
4 plans, is there anything you would like to add now as
5 we are going through your curriculum vitae which may
6 not appear elsewhere?

7 A. Perhaps I could say at this point
8 that in the past few years I haven't been to a lot of
9 timber management planning meetings, although I have
10 tried to keep abreast of what is happening.

11 The reason I haven't been to them is
12 because I have served the past two years, up until
13 February, as the President of the Ontario Federation of
14 Anglers & Hunters and during that term as President and
15 first Vice-President there was certainly not time to
16 deal with the local issues the way I would like to and
17 it dealt more on a provincial level and, in fact,
18 across Canada.

19 Q. Can you identify which timber
20 management plans you have been involved in?

21 A. Some of the specific ones would be
22 the Lac Seul Forest and certainly the Dryden Crown unit
23 and the West Caribou Forest.

24 A lot of my discussions on timber
25 management plan was a one-on-one type of thing with the

1 Ministry of Natural Resources employees. Often I was
2 called by clubs throughout Zone 1 to discuss timber
3 management planning and perceived problems that they
4 had with the plans.

5 So a lot of it was on a one-on-one basis
6 with particular individuals, be they MNR employees or
7 members of the public or members of our association.

8 Q. All right. In respect of the Land
9 Use Guidelines and Strategic Land Use Plans, is there
10 any specific areas that you can advise us you were
11 involved in?

12 A. I was certainly involved in the
13 public input process. I participated very actively in
14 the Strategic Land Use Plans and the District Land Use
15 Plans both in Sioux Lookout and the Dryden District.

16 Q. Finally, I see that at the very end
17 of page 2 of your curriculum vitae you indicate you
18 participated in numerous conferences, workshops,
19 seminars dealing with resource issues.

20 Would you like to expand upon that if you
21 feel it would be of assistance to the Board?

22 A. Well, I have participated in round
23 table conferences on tourism and that was probably my
24 first introduction in understanding the tourism
25 industry's perspective on resource management, and from

1 there it was in moose seminars, fishing seminars,
2 workshops on the class environmental assessment that
3 was put on by our organization. These types of things.
4 Just more or less to further my knowledge on resource
5 management.

6 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, again I am
7 going to propose we go on to Dr. Neuman and deal with
8 his evidence-in-chief first and then we could have come
9 and have these two witnesses adopt their witness
10 statement and that portion they are responsible for
11 when we have the errata because I think that flows from
12 it. It will be of assistance to parties and least
13 confusing.

14 MADAM CHAIR: All right, go ahead.

15 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you.

16 MS. SWENARCHUK: Madam Chair, are we to
17 understand the errata coming are errata of the witness
18 statements, though?

19 MR. O'LEARY: Yes. I propose not to
20 proceed with it until we have a copy so it will be of
21 assistance to all parties. It is coming shortly.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. You don't want
23 to qualify any of the witnesses until these errata are
24 available?

25 MR. O'LEARY: In terms of adopting their

1 witness statements I thought it will be advisable
2 to -- I am going to ask them the question where there
3 are any changes or revisions to it and they are going
4 to have to identify those and I think it would be of
5 assistance to everyone to have that list of changes in
6 front of them instead of going through it orally.

7 It is my intention to proceed with Dr.
8 Neuman's evidence-in-chief first and then we can come
9 back to those two witnesses because it seems to flow
10 from that.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Any objections?

12 (no response)

13 Go ahead, Mr. O'Leary.

14 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you.

15 Madam Chair, if I may address your last
16 question. It is not proposed that Mr. Alexander and
17 Ms. Dube-Veilleux be qualified as experts per se in the
18 technical evidentiary sense, but we have gone through a
19 good deal of their past experience.

20 I believe it becomes self-evident that
21 they have a great deal of firsthand involvement and
22 knowledge in public consultation and involvement in
23 various matters which are of relevance here. We are
24 not putting them forth as technical experts in that
25 sense.

1 So I don't propose to qualify them as I
2 will in the sense of Dr. Neuman, but I was suggesting
3 we delay the adoption of their evidence until we have
4 the written errata before us.

5 MADAM CHAIR: That's fine. Normally we
6 have a very succinct description, as you have just
7 given, of what kind of evidence the witnesses are
8 testifying to and you are telling the Board these
9 witnesses will testify to their experience in the
10 public consultation process?

11 MR. O'LEARY: That's correct.

12 Q. Dr. Neuman, I would ask you to refer
13 to your curriculum vitae that you have brought with you
14 here today.

15 DR. NEUMAN: A. I don't have a copy with
16 me.

17 Q. You don't have a copy. I do.

18 A. Good. I know what's in it, but I
19 should probably refer to it.

20 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, before perhaps
21 I commence with the short and brief review of Dr.
22 Neuman's CV, I thought it would be appropriate to
23 mention he is an emergency call-up in replacement for
24 Mr. Heseltine who, I understand, has been required to
25 attend the United States for personal matters and

1 obviously the Coalition is very delighted to have the
2 qualifications of Dr. Neuman, but I would ask parties
3 to recognize that Dr. Neuman has been asked at the last
4 minute to attend as a witness and has gone through a
5 great deal of juggling in terms of his personal life
6 and has some personal commitment later on in the week,
7 and while no specific request has been made at this
8 time I thought if the parties could somehow organize
9 their cross-examination so that we could deal with Dr.
10 Neuman first and possibly consider releasing him a
11 little later, that is a request that he would greatly
12 appreciate being lived up to.

13 Another point. Like many of us, I know
14 myself, Dr. Neuman suffers from back difficulties and
15 you will see that he is presently supported by a lumbar
16 or thoracic support behind his chair. He had asked me
17 whether or not it would be appropriate for him to get
18 up and walk around or to kneel or I don't know whether
19 he wants to scream at the back of the room, but...

20 MADAM CHAIR: Of course. Make yourself
21 comfortable and you may also use the lecturn if you
22 like.

23 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you.

24 MS. SWENARCHUK: Madam Chair, could I
25 just ask Mr. O'Leary how long he expects to be in the

1 entire direction examination?

2 MR. O'LEARY: At least today and possibly
3 a portion of tomorrow.

4 MADAM CHAIR: I think we originally
5 scheduled the direct examination of this panel to be
6 one day. Is that right, Mr. Hanna?

7 MR. O'LEARY: I am going to make best
8 efforts to do that, but I understand we are starting a
9 little later than usual today so we may have to proceed
10 into tomorrow, and lawyers are notorious for
11 underestimating the amount of time they are going to
12 take. I will try and avoid that label.

13 MADAM CHAIR: We recess for lunch from
14 1:00 until 1:30.

15 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you.

16 Q. Dr. Neuman --

17 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, do you want an
18 exhibit number for Dr. Neuman's CV?

19 MR. O'LEARY: I was going to ask him to
20 identify it and have it marked as an exhibit.

21 Q. Dr. Neuman, you have before you what
22 appears to be a curriculum vitae of yours; is that
23 correct?

24 DR. NEUMAN: A. That's correct.

25 MR. O'LEARY: We have just provided the

1 Board with a copy. I would ask that be mark as an
2 exhibit to this hearing.

3 MADAM CHAIR: That will be Exhibit 2020.
4 It is four pages.

5 DR. NEUMAN: That's correct.

6 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2020: Curriculum Vitae of Dr. Keith
7 Neuman.

8 MR. O'LEARY: Q. I notice on the fourth
9 page it is dated January 1992.

10 DR. NEUMAN: A. It should be updated.

11 Q. Dr. Neuman, with whom are you
12 presently employed?

13 A. I'm currently employed with a company
14 called Corporate Research Associates Inc.

15 Q. What are your duties and
16 responsibilities for that entity?

17 A. My position -- I guess my title, if
18 you will, I actually have two. I am the Senior
19 Associate with that company and I also hold the title
20 of Director of Public Opinion Research and my
21 responsibilities are to be involved and to direct
22 public opinion and survey research projects from
23 initial conception in liasion with clients through
24 development and design of the surveys, execution,
25 analysis of results, interpretation, presentations.

1 Q. Are there any specific examples of
2 surveys or polls that you have been involved in with
3 that company?

4 A. A number, including I guess one that
5 hasn't -- forestry use that will be released next
6 month. Do you want specific--

7 Q. If you could, yes.

8 A. --examples of surveys?

9 Q. The one that you mentioned is going
10 to be released next month, which one is that?

11 A. Well, I think we will probably talk
12 about that again later. A survey on behalf of Forestry
13 Canada of public opinion across Canada on forest issues
14 which is an update of sorts of the survey that was
15 conducted for them two years ago.

16 Q. Perhaps I can you ask you more
17 generally in terms of numbers of surveys or polls that
18 you have been involved in with that company?

19 A. Corporate research?

20 Q. Yes.

21 A. With Corporate Research it has been
22 perhaps half a dozen largely because I only joined that
23 company in October of this year. So I have only had
24 the opportunity to be involved in a handful of projects
25 with a handful of others currently underway and

1 starting up this week.

2 Q. Before that you were with Omnifacts
3 of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. You were there between '89 and '91?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Can you describe for us your duties
8 and responsibilities with that firm?

9 A. Certainly. My title there was
10 Director of Environmental and Social Research and my
11 roles and responsibilities were essentially the same
12 kind as they are with Corporate Research. I was in a
13 sense doing the same kind of work with similar kinds of
14 clients and issues.

15 Q. Any specific surveys or polls that
16 you were involved in that might be of interest to the
17 Board here today?

18 A. There were a number of surveys
19 dealing with forestry issues. Again, one for Forestry
20 Canada in collaboration with some other companies, a
21 survey of professional foresters across Canada. That
22 was done in 1990 and '91. I believe part of that has
23 been submitted as evidence.

24 Q. I understand that prior to that you
25 were employed as a Senior Associate within Environics

1 Research Limited, a company that we are all familiar
2 with here in Toronto; is that correct?

3 A. That's correct.

4 Q. What were your roles and duties at
5 the firm?

6 A. My title there was Senior Associate.
7 These titles keep coming around. My roles were
8 largely similar to what they have been with the two
9 subsequent companies in terms of being responsible for
10 research projects that might be my area of expertise or
11 interest.

12 Q. All right. And you have been
13 involved again in many of the different aspects in
14 terms of preparation and the actual conducting of polls
15 and surveys?

16 A. That's correct. It would probably be
17 fair to say that I was principally responsible for the
18 projects that I was involved in in terms of having the
19 ultimate responsibility or the authority to make sure
20 how they are done and that they were done properly.

21 Q. That means development and ultimately
22 the methodology that was used?

23 A. That's correct, as well as
24 interpretation of whatever the results are and
25 provision of that information to other client groups.

1 Q. I understand prior to that you were
2 employed with the Ontario Ministry of the Environment?

3 A. That's correct.

4 Q. For the years 1982 and 1988. Can you
5 tell us a little bit more about your involvement with
6 the ministry?

7 A. Yes. My title was Sociologist and I
8 had in essence two roles in that job. One was as an
9 expert in social science methods and techniques which I
10 was responsible for providing ministry staff and senior
11 management with expertise, advice, support in areas
12 such as public consultation, social impact assessment,
13 public opinion research; things having to do with the
14 human or people side of environmental issues and
15 environmental policy.

16 The other role that I played was as a
17 policy analyst and was involved in both developing
18 review of various types of environmental policy which
19 might be developed by the ministry. My position was
20 situated within the policy and planning branch of that
21 ministry.

22 Q. Did you have opportunities to review
23 and analyse surveys and opinion polls that were done?

24 A. That was part of my job. The
25 ministry did not specifically commission polls or

1 surveys of its own, but it did receive or have access
2 to a number of surveys done by other clients or in the
3 public domain and so forth.

4 My role was to look at that information,
5 analyse it and provide briefing and analysis and advice
6 to senior management with the ministry.

7 Q. Is it safe, therefore, to assume that
8 this wasn't an undertaking that you did of your own
9 volition, but you were directed to undertake an
10 analysis of those polls?

11 A. Yes, that's correct.

12 Q. So the ministry felt it was
13 important?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. I also understand that in
16 approximately 1986 you were an Associate of the
17 Institute for Environmental Studies at the University
18 of Toronto; is that correct?

19 A. That's correct.

20 Q. Can you tell us a little more about
21 your association with the institute at the U of T?

22 A. My association was primarily as an
23 outside lecturer in the Institute of Environmental
24 Studies and in two years, I believe '85 and '86, I
25 taught a graduate seminar for the institute. A course

1 that was entitled the Social Impact of Environmental
2 Change in which I introduced environmental studies
3 graduate students to a number of social issues and
4 aspects of environmental issues and covered such areas
5 as standard social impact assessment techniques, but
6 also public consultation, survey research techniques,
7 environmental mediation and so forth.

8 Q. Now, looking at your education, I
9 understand from your CV that you obtained a Ph.D in
10 social ecology in 1982 from the University of
11 California, Irvine. Can you tell us what social
12 ecology is?

13 A. Well, I'll try. Social ecology is in
14 a sense the same name of the program, the graduate
15 program which I obtained my degree.

16 It can't be characterized as a field in
17 and of itself, but is a name that was used because this
18 particular program employed a multi-disciplinary
19 approach to various kinds of environmental and social
20 problems.

21 So it had faculty members from different
22 disciplines; psychology, sociology, even criminology
23 and environmental sciences. We were trained in essence
24 with a range of different kinds of theories and methods
25 from different disciplines and learned to apply these

1 as relevant to particular social or environmental
2 problems. So a fairly unique kind of graduate
3 education.

4 Q. Can you advice us, is there any
5 relation or relevance between your degree in social
6 ecology and timber management planning?

7 A. Well, there would be, I guess, an
8 indirect connection in the sense that many of the
9 things that I learned in my graduate education would be
10 applicable in terms of whether it involved social
11 impact assessment or consultation methods or planning,
12 planning in terms of natural resources.

13 So there was no specific focus on timber
14 management planning within that program, but a lot of
15 the tools in which I gained some experience or
16 expertise are applicable to that exercise.

17 Q. And can you advice us if there is any
18 relationship between the social ecology degree and
19 public consultation?

20 A. Yes, somewhat similar. Perhaps a
21 little more direct connection in the sense that public
22 consultation typically plays a fairly important role in
23 the planning processes, particularly involving
24 environmental resource issues.

25 In fact, there is a bit more of a

1 tradition of consultation in the United States
2 experience than in Canada simply because of the
3 historical precedent of how things have developed.

4 So there was a fair amount of attention
5 to public consultation types of issues, both theory,
6 case studies as part of my degree.

7 Q. Is there any connection between your
8 obtaining a Ph.D in social ecology and your retainer
9 with the Ministry of the Environment?

10 A. I would say it was probably an
11 instrumental factor in obtaining that job. I think the
12 degree with also some experience in terms of working as
13 a consultant at the same time.

14 Q. And that was to specifically review
15 and analyse surveys and the public consultation
16 process?

17 A. You mean the actual experience?

18 Q. At the MOE.

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Fine. Now, you indicate also in your
21 CV that you have prepared a technical report for the
22 Canadian Council of Forest Ministers for the National
23 Forest Sector, Second Implementation Report; is that
24 correct?

25 A. That's correct.

1 Q. Can you describe briefly the
2 objective of this report and your role in the
3 preparation?

4 A. Yes, my understanding of the purpose.
5 I was approached by the Canadian Forestry Association
6 to prepare a brief report as part of this overall
7 implementation report of the strategy to provide some
8 interpretation, an expert opinion, if you will, on
9 public opinion in Canada as it relates to forest issues
10 generally and more specifically what the likely public
11 response or attitude would be towards various aspects
12 of this forest strategy.

13 In other words, given that the strategy
14 was being developed, how would the public likely
15 respond or feel about some of the different elements of
16 the strategy; would they be in favour, opposed, that
17 sort of thing.

18 Q. I understand, Dr. Neuman, that you
19 are actually responsible for the preparation of Part 3
20 of that report?

21 A. Correct. That's the part I was asked
22 to do and the part that I have just described.

23 Q. All right. And that is the part
24 entitled Public Opinion in Canada's National Forest
25 Sector Strategy?

1 A. That's correct.

2 Q. All right. That was prepared
3 approximately when?

4 A. It was prepared in 1989. I can't
5 tell you the exact months anymore.

6 Q. That's fine.

7 A. The report was published in October
8 of that year.

9 Q. And do you propose to refer to or
10 draw upon any of the information or comments you have
11 made in this report in the course of your evidence here
12 before the Board?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Thank you.

15 A. Parts of it are relevant.

16 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, I would ask
17 that this be marked as an exhibit.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Do we have that in the
19 other materials we already have?

20 MR. O'LEARY: No, I don't believe we do.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Is that an excerpt, Mr.
22 O'Leary?

23 MR. O'LEARY: It is just Part 3 of that
24 report. You will see the second page contains an
25 introduction -- a table of contents and Part 3 refers

1 to public opinion strategy and the only portion that
2 has been reproduced are pages 13 through to 18 of that
3 report and that is the portion prepared by Dr. Neuman.

4 MADAM CHAIR: All right. This will be
5 Exhibit 2021 and it is a five-page excerpt from Part 3
6 of Public Opinion in Canada's National Forest Sector
7 Strategy authored by Keith Neuman and dated October
8 1989.

9 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you.

10 DR. NEUMAN: Is that confusing? The
11 first page is for the overall report. My chapter was
12 one chapter. It is one part of that.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you for the
14 clarification. The title pages refers to a second
15 implementation progress report of which you wrote the
16 third part?

17 DR. NEUMAN: That's correct.

18 MADAM CHAIR: All of this will be Exhibit
19 2021.

20 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2021: Four-page excerpt from the
21 National Forest Section Strategy
22 for Canada, Second Implementation
Progress Report.

23 Q. Dr. Neuman, I have also been told you
24 were actively involved in the preparation and
25 conducting of a public opinion survey of forestry

1 issues conducted of the professional foresters of
2 Canada; is that correct?

3 DR. NEUMAN: A. Survey of professional
4 foresters?

5 Q. Yes.

6 A. Yes, I was.

7 Q. Can you tell us more about your role
8 in the preparation of that one? Can you tell us more
9 specifically about your role in the preparation of that
10 report?

11 A. Yes. I mentioned briefly before it
12 was a survey that was done on behalf of Forestry Canada
13 through 1990. It was finished in early 1991. It was
14 done by Omnifacts when I was at that company in
15 collaboration with Environics Research and Crump from
16 Montreal and I --

17 Q. Please, continue.

18 A. I brought along a brief presentation
19 on this if this is the appropriate time to talk about
20 the purpose and some of the results.

21 The purpose of the survey in general was
22 to solicit the opinions of foresters across Canada on
23 various forest management issues that are of relevance
24 today on behalf of Forestry Canada, and more
25 specifically the purpose was that the results of this

1 particular survey were included in Forestry Canada's
2 first report to parliament on the status of forests of
3 Canada which was tabled, I believe, in February of '91.

4 Q. Does the reference to that report
5 appear at Tab 5 of the witness statement that's been
6 filed?

7 A. No.

8 Q. Is that the wrong tab?

9 A. Tab 6. Tab 5 is another survey.

10 Q. Yes, okay. And that which appears at
11 Tab 6 is the executive summary from the final report to
12 Forestry Canada?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. All right. I also understand, Dr.
15 Neuman, that you have been involved in the preparation
16 of a report which is the 1989 national survey?

17 A. That's correct.

18 Q. All right. Can you tell us a little
19 more about your involvement in that survey?

20 A. That was a prior survey that was done
21 again for Forestry Canada. This was in 1989 and was
22 done by Environics while I was a Senior Associate
23 there.

24 Again, I have a brief presentation on it,
25 but just to refer to the report itself in terms of the

1 specific objectives, this was a survey of Canadians in
2 1989 for Forestry Canada with four specific objectives,
3 and I will quote from the report.

4 "Objective one, determine Canadians
5 awareness, perceptions, attitudes towards
6 key forestry issues;
7 objective two, identify Canadians
8 awareness and opinions about government
9 and industry activities related to
10 forestry;
11 objective three 3, identify trends in
12 public opinion on forestry issues over
13 time where data from previous surveys are
14 available;
15 and objective four, to provide input and
16 guidance to communications and strategic
17 planning to be undertaken by the federal
18 government in the forest sector."
19 Those were the objectives of that
20 particular survey.

21 Q. Were you involved in the development
22 of the methodology that was used in that survey?

23 A. Yes, I was principally responsible
24 for all faces of this particular project.

25 Q. Can I ask you that same question in

1 respect of the survey of professional foresters that
2 you have referred to and the summary is found at Tab 6?

3 A. Yes, I was principally involved in
4 all aspects of that particular study as well.

5 Q. When you say "all aspects", can you
6 elaborate on that a little more for us?

7 A. Well, I guess it would start with
8 securing of the contract through public tendering of
9 the research, through liasion with the clients,
10 development of the questionnaire and the survey design,
11 overseeing or supervision of the actual collection of
12 the information and its organization, drafting of the
13 final reports and providing that information to the
14 client also in presentation form.

15 Q. All right.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Dr. Neuman. The
17 writing that you did for Part 3 of what we now call
18 Exhibit 2012, this is based on the 1989 national
19 survey?

20 DR. NEUMAN: Partly. It was also -- that
21 was also based on other research that I was either
22 involved in or familiar with that had relevance in
23 terms of environmental or forestry issues.

24 When I was asked to do that project I was
25 asked to utilize, I guess, the full breadth of my

1 experience or knowledge in terms of public opinion on
2 these issues. So I made reference to the '89 survey
3 and there was some reference to a few other surveys as
4 well which are not generally released, but I
5 incorporated, I guess, the full breadth of research
6 that I was familiar with in terms of providing these
7 opinions. It was a little different assignment than
8 this specific study.

9 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Dr. Neuman, I also
10 understand that Forestry Canada has commissioned a
11 further public opinion and it is going to be released
12 shortly, the 1991 National Public Opinion Survey on
13 Forestry Issues. Is that your understanding as well?

14 A. Yes, that's true.

15 Q. You spoke earlier about your
16 involvement in that. Can you tell us a little more of
17 the nature of your involvement?

18 A. Yes. The nature of my involvement --
19 again, this is actually a project that was linked to
20 the forester survey in terms of the two being given out
21 as a contract at the same time.

22 This is a survey that's being done
23 jointly by Environics and Corporate Research and it
24 really has three particular objectives.

25 One is to update some of the information

1 collected in the 1989 survey in terms of identifying
2 whether there have been any observable trends in public
3 opinion over time in certain key issues. There are
4 some issues that are being addressed in that survey
5 that are now relevant certainly to Forestry Canada.

6 Finally, the survey is trying to break
7 some new ground and also is focusing on what might be
8 called forest values; that is, what values the Canadian
9 public places on forest resources and to come up with
10 some measurement of the relative importance or priority
11 which Canadians place on these forest values.

12 So that's a particular component of that
13 survey that's recently been completed.

14 Q. All right. Dr. Neuman, based upon
15 what you advised us in terms of your various
16 professional experience and your education, you have
17 listed under the heading on page 2 of your CV Areas of
18 Expertise and I note specific areas include survey and
19 public opinion research?

20 A. That's right.

21 Q. Social impact assessment?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Public consultation?

24 A. Correct.

25 Q. Energy and environmental policy?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Applied social science methods?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And program evaluation?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Can we go so far to say that you
7 would also be an expert in the area of public
8 consultation and public opinions in respect to forestry
9 issues specifically?

10 A. I think based on my experience over
11 the last few years I would say yes.

12 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, subject to
13 leave I would ask that this witness be qualified as an
14 expert to give opinion evidence in respect of those
15 areas just identified.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any objections to
17 Dr. Neuman being qualified to give opinion evidence in
18 the areas of environmental energy and resource issues?

19 MR. FREIDIN: Madam Chair, Dr. Neuman was
20 a last minute stand-in for Mr. Heseltine. To the
21 extent that he has been qualified as an expert to in
22 fact deliver the messages which were provided in Mr.
23 Heseltine's witness statement I have no problem.

24 In other words, as I see that witness
25 statement, it is a witness statement which attempted to

1 describe the surveys that have been referred to, the
2 1989 public opinion survey and the professional
3 foresters survey of the same approximate date and to
4 indicate what the results were.

5 It is my respectful submission that
6 because that witness statement goes no further that
7 although Dr. Neuman may in fact have the qualifications
8 to deal with a number of other matters listed in his CV
9 I do not believe that he should be permitted to give
10 expert opinion evidence on matters which are not raised
11 in the witness statement.

12 So I don't see the need that he be
13 qualified as an expert in social impact assessment,
14 public consultation, energy and environmental policy,
15 et cetera. I would think it would be sufficient that
16 he be qualified as an expert in surveys and public
17 opinion research.

18 MS. SWENARCHUK: Madam Chair, I would add
19 to that that particularly with regard to such an
20 enormous -- two enormous subjects as energy and
21 environmental policy that to properly evaluate whether
22 Dr. Neuman would be qualified as an expert in those
23 areas would be a significant investigation in itself,
24 and I think certainly it is far outside the ambit of
25 the witness statement that we have all had an

1 opportunity to review.

2 So I would agree with Mr. Freidin that
3 there isn't any utility and I hope we won't have to go
4 through the process of examining his qualifications in
5 those areas because I don't really think it is relevant
6 to the witness statement for which he was brought here.

7 Even with regard to public consultation,
8 if he is to be qualified as an expert in public
9 consultation I would want to know public consultation
10 with regard to timber management planning in Ontario,
11 with regard to the academic discipline. I would like a
12 little more detail on that.

13 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, I agree with
14 the comments of both Ms. Swenarchuk and Mr. Freidin.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. O'Leary, does your
16 client have any difficulty in accepting Dr. Neuman
17 being qualified for the purposes of this evidence with
18 respect to surveys and public opinion research?

19 MR. O'LEARY: That certainly is one
20 aspect aspect of it.

21 I could perhaps alleviate several of the
22 fears. This witness, while I am indicating in my
23 examination that he is an expert in energy, this is not
24 a matter obviously that is going to be raised here
25 today and I didn't intend to confuse by that.

1 But his involvement has included a study
2 in 1989 -- a survey in 1989, a national one, the
3 ramifications for the Province of Ontario that arise
4 out of the national survey which will be brought out by
5 this expert witness. He has been involved in the 1991
6 version of that. Obviously it has been considered
7 significant enough by Forestry Canada that they have
8 done it again and again and they have asked Dr. Neuman
9 to become involved in that. These relate specifically
10 to forestry issues.

11 I would go one step further to say his
12 qualifications extend to public opinion and
13 consultation beyond just the general level, but to
14 specific forestry issues precisely.

15 In response to Mr. Freidin's comments
16 that that witness should be limited despite his vast
17 wealth of experience, knowledge and training to only
18 the specific statements in the witness statement, we
19 have to kind keep in mind that this witness will be
20 adopting what was formally Mr. Heseltine's opinions and
21 his statements, but he will also be giving
22 evidence-in-chief here today and to so qualify the
23 witness from giving opinions I think would undermine
24 his presence and I think it would be wasteful in terms
25 of the Board's time.

1 We have a more qualified individual here
2 today and that person should be entitled to give
3 evidence which would be of benefit to all parties I
4 submit and to the Board in the ultimate determination
5 of this hearing.

6 ---Discussion off the record.

7 MR. O'LEARY: The circumstance are
8 somewhat unusual in that it is last minute, but it is
9 for reasons that Mr. Heseltine could not be here.

10 I don't believe any of the parties are
11 prejudiced by the fact there has been a replacement.
12 They have a better witness. I was expecting to hear if
13 Mr. Heseltine was here that this witness isn't
14 qualified to speak to it. Now the opposite I am
15 hearing, is that this witness is too qualified to speak
16 to it. It just doesn't make a lot of sense.

17 The other parties have been on notice as
18 of last week that that Dr. Neuman would be here today
19 and they have been provided with a copy of his
20 curriculum vitae. They have had an opportunity to
21 prepare for today and I don't believe there will be any
22 cross-examination of this panel until tomorrow.

23 So I respectfully submit there has been
24 sufficient opportunity for everybody to prepare to deal
25 with Dr. Neuman as the witness on this panel.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Freidin, is your
2 objection to the fact you don't want Dr. Neuman to
3 mention the word forestry or...

4 MR. FREIDIN: No. My objection is that
5 if he is going to be qualified, for instance, as an
6 expert in public consultation which Mr. Heseltine was
7 not going to be -- what Mr. Heseltine's witness
8 statement does not go to, there is nothing stopping my
9 friend from saying these witness have said A, B and C
10 about public consultation, what do you think as an
11 expert Dr. Neuman.

12 We have heard all kinds of evidence and
13 there will be other panels which deal with a lot of
14 these issues; social impact assessment, applied social
15 science methods. We get into that in Panel 8. If this
16 witness be qualified as an expert in that and now we
17 are going start hearing about -- he could be asked
18 numerous issues which may be before Board and --

19 MR. MARTEL: What you are saying is you
20 want to deal with this witness statement.

21 MR. FREIDIN: I want to deal with this
22 witness statement and --

23 MR. MARTEL: Forget the rest. You want
24 to deal with the content of the witness statement that
25 you in fact and everyone else in fact has read.

1 MR. FREIDIN: That's right. If I might
2 respond. Mr. O'Leary says: Well, everybody had
3 notice. With the greatest of respect, if Mr. O'Leary
4 knew that he was going to ask that this witness deal
5 with subject matters which weren't even raised in the
6 the witness statement of Mr. Heseltine, then normally I
7 would have expected to get some notice of that and
8 there has been no notice of that.

9 I think with respect, Madam Chair, that
10 the witness should be limited to dealing with the
11 subject matters which were raised in that witness
12 statement and those are only that survey, that public
13 opinion research and what this Board could draw from
14 the conclusions and the report which came out from it.

15 I mean, there is even a problem, if I
16 might suggest, with Exhibit 2021 which now is a
17 document which has been authored by this witness using
18 his expertise in I don't know what areas, some or all
19 of them and he has drawn on additional surveys which he
20 says are not available.

21 How am I suppose to cross-examine on the
22 conclusions he has drawn and how is the Board supposed
23 to come to any conclusion based on that. I think it
24 should be limited on the evidence there and I don't
25 think he had to be qualified in anything other than the

1 first area.

2 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, I am somewhat
3 surprised with Mr. Freidin's comments because if Dr.
4 Neuman is qualified as an expert witness I would have
5 fully expected Mr. Freidin or any of the other counsel
6 to the various parties to come forward with reports
7 such as the one prepared by Dr. Neuman and
8 cross-examined him on than basis.

9 I have no doubt whatsoever that you would
10 have said to me, if I jumped up and made an objection,
11 that is not a proper objection. He is entitled to
12 cross-examine a witness on that very document. For
13 that very reason it is appropriate now that we have
14 this witness to see what he has said in the past. It
15 doesn't change the evidence that was filed by Mr.
16 Heseltine.

17 We are going to expand on it, but we have
18 a more qualified individual here that can be of
19 assistance to all parties in elaborating on what has
20 been stated and we have other documents which can be
21 used to cross-examine but also used as reference tools,
22 and Dr. Neuman has indicated that it is important to
23 his evidence that he make reference to his conclusions
24 earlier on. I think it would be of assistance to
25 everybody.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Dr. O'Leary, we have
2 absorbed and digested the evidence in this witness
3 statement and it is the practice of this Board to focus
4 as clearly as we can on the written evidence in front
5 of us. I don't think the Board would see that it
6 serves any purpose whatsoever to use Dr. Neuman's
7 expertise above and beyond the evidence that we have
8 digested in this witness statement.

9 MR. O'LEARY: And I am respectfully
10 suggesting that the exhibit that was filed, 2021,
11 actually flows from that witness statement.

12 MADAM CHAIR: I certainly raised the
13 question because with respect to this document I am
14 interested in Dr. Neuman's comments with respect to the
15 1989 survey.

16 MR. O'LEARY: Yes.

17 MADAM CHAIR: I don't know what weight
18 the Board will put on comments to references that we
19 just don't have. I suggest that we examine that as we
20 go along.

21 MR. O'LEARY: I would agree with that.

22 MADAM CHAIR: If there are no further
23 objections, Dr. Neuman will be qualified as an expert
24 in surveys and public opinion research to testify to
25 the evidence as it stands in Exhibit 2017.

1 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you.

2 MADAM CHAIR: We will recess -- Ms.

3 Seaborn?

4 MS. SEABORN: Madam Chair, perhaps before
5 we break for lunch, Mr. O'Leary referred earlier to an
6 errata sheet. I think in light of what you have said
7 to counsel about dealing with the witness statement I
8 think it would be important for us to have that errata
9 sheet so we could have a look at it over lunch time if
10 it is here.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Is that available, Mr.
12 O'Leary?

13 MS. SEABORN: That may or may not expand
14 on the evidence that is before us.

15 MR. O'LEARY: It is still hot.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Perhaps you could circulate
17 it to the parties over lunch.

18 MR. O'LEARY: I will.

19 MS. SEABORN: Thank you.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Seaborn, anything else?

21 MS. SEABORN: No.

22 MADAM CHAIR: We will recess for lunch
23 now and be back at 20 to two.

24 ---Luncheon recess at 12:10 p.m.

25 ---On resuming at 1:45 p.m.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated.

2 Good afternoon, Mr. O'Leary.

3 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, I think we
4 have a couple of housekeeping matters that need to be
5 dealt with. We will be proceeding to have the
6 witnesses adopt their statements, but I have some
7 filings which I thought might be appropriate to give
8 them exhibit numbers at this point.

9 The first is a letter dated January 11,
10 1992 from the Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters
11 and it is a filing attached to it being the
12 interrogatories of Panel 2 submitted by Mr. Ted
13 Mosquin.

14 MADAM CHAIR: This will be Exhibit 2022.
15 There is a one-page covering letter to the Board and
16 three pages of interrogatories from Mr. Mosquin.

17 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2022: Letter dated January 11, 1991
18 from Mr. Ted Mosquin re
19 interrogatories of Panel 2.

20 MR. O'LEARY: The next filing I have,
21 Madam Chair, is an update on the witness statement in
22 respect of the transcript pages reviewed by the Panel 2
23 witnesses. It simply indicates what has been reviewed
24 by these witnesses up to this point.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Is this to be added to the

1 page in the evidence or to replace it?

2 MR. O'LEARY: I think it is just
3 considered an update. Madam Chair, I think you may be
4 able to just --

5 MADAM CHAIR: Well, you left room for
6 this behind Tab 4 of the witness statement. So it
7 won't require a separate exhibit number.

8 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you. We do have the
9 update for the Tab 3 portion as well that I propose to
10 file at this time which is the exhibit review.

11 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Again, we don't
12 need an exhibit number for this. Just put them in your
13 witness statement.

14 MR. O'LEARY: I propose to have the
15 witnesses adopt the responses to the interrogatories. I
16 thought that might also be marked as an exhibit at this
17 point, Madam Chair, and that is a document which cover
18 is dated December 17, 1991 to JE Hanna and Associates
19 Inc. and the attached package contains the
20 interrogatory responses of the Coalition's Panel No. 2.

21 MADAM CHAIR: The Coalition is entering
22 as an exhibit interrogatory responses with respect to
23 its Panel 2 evidence and most of this material is taken
24 up with the questionnaires from the the national survey
25 and the forester survey?

1 MR. O'LEARY: Yes.

2 MADAM CHAIR: That will be Exhibit 2023.

3 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2023: Interrogatory responses re
4 Panel 2.

5 MR. FREIDIN: I'm sorry, Madam Chair,
6 what was that last exhibit?

7 MADAM CHAIR: The number, Mr. Freidin?

8 MR. FREIDIN: 2023 is what?

9 MADAM CHAIR: It appears to be a bound
10 compilation of various interrogatory responses to your
11 client and would appear to be the questionnaires used
12 in the 1989 national opinion survey and the survey of
13 professional foresters. We had received copies of
14 these earlier.

15 MR. FREIDIN: So 2023 is just responses
16 to MNR?

17 MR. O'LEARY: It is response to several
18 parties.

19 MR. FREIDIN: I think the record should
20 indicate that.

21 MR. O'LEARY: That's fine. It is the
22 responses to the interrogatories of MNR, responses to
23 the interrogatories of the MOE and the OFIA and that's
24 it, together with the associated attachments.

25 Madam Chair, I propose now to proceed and

1 have the witnesses adopt --

2 MADAM CHAIR: We have an errata sheet in
3 front of us?

4 MR. O'LEARY: I am going to make
5 reference to that now.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Do you want to give it an
7 exhibit number, Mr. O'Leary?

8 MR. O'LEARY: I would be happy to.

9 MADAM CHAIR: All right. That will be
10 Exhibit 2024. Does everyone have a copy? Actually
11 there are two...

12 MR. O'LEARY: There is an attachment.
13 What we have produced is three pages of errata. You
14 will see that most of it are minor changes,
15 typographical or simply inadvertent matters. There is
16 a second page of a letter signed by Ms. Dube-Veilleux
17 which is to be used to replace the second page of the
18 letter that appears under Tab 7 of the witness
19 statement. Inadvertently the second page of a totally
20 unrelated letter was included in that package and this
21 is the correct letter.

22 The last item that needs to be identified
23 here is, as you know, the witness statement of Ms. Judy
24 Simon who was proposed by the Coalition initially to
25 appear for Panel No. 1 has been withdrawn.

1 There are some specific references to
2 both her as a witness and some of her evidence in the
3 witness statement. We have attempted to extract
4 reference to her in the errata and the points that she
5 was -- to which these witnesses will be making
6 reference to are set out for everyone's convenience as
7 attachment No. 1 to the errata.

8 So instead of referring back to a
9 document which is no longer before the Board, we have
10 summarized the points which we propose these witnesses
11 to be referring to for everyone's assistance.

12 Aside from that, I think you will note
13 that the majority of the changes in the errata are
14 typographical and for clarification.

15 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2024: Three pages of errata.

16 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Ms. Dube-Veilleux, can
17 I turn you to the witness statement that was filed in
18 this hearing on behalf of the Coalition Panel No. 2
19 which is Exhibit 2017.

20 Would you be kind enough to tell us
21 whether or not those portions which are identified as
22 your evidence were prepared by you or under your
23 direction or supervision?

24 MS. DUBE-VEILLEUX: A. Yes, they were.

25 Q. Are the changes or revisions that you

1 feel necessary to that witness statement contained in
2 the errata that has just been filed and marked as
3 Exhibit 2024?

4 A. Yes, they are.

5 Q. And are those responses to
6 interrogatories filed by the various parties which are
7 found in Exhibit 2023, were they also prepared by you
8 or under your direction and supervision?

9 A. Yes, they were.

10 Q. In respect of those in which you were
11 asked to respond?

12 A. That's correct.

13 Q. Do you adopt that evidence as your
14 evidence here in this proceeding?

15 A. Yes, I do.

16 Q. All right. Mr. Alexander, I would
17 also ask you to turn to Exhibit 2017 which is the
18 witness statement. Can you tell us whether or not the
19 answers in there which are attributable to you were
20 prepared by you or under your direction or supervision?

21 MR. ALEXANDER: A. Yes, they were.

22 Q. Any corrections or additions that you
23 felt necessary to your evidence stated and contained in
24 the errata that was just filed as Exhibit 2024?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And the responses to the various
2 interrogatories which were filed by the various parties
3 in which there is an indication it is your evidence,
4 can you tell us whether that was prepared by you or
5 under your direction and supervision?

6 A. Yes, it was.

7 Q. Do you adopt all of this evidence as
8 your evidence in this hearing?

9 A. I do.

10 Q. All right. Dr. Neuman, I ask you
11 whether or not you have had an opportunity to review
12 Exhibit 2017 which is the witness statement that has
13 been filed in evidence?

14 DR. NEUMAN: A. Yes, I have.

15 Q. Are the views expressed by other --
16 by Mr. Heseltine in that witness statement those that
17 you are prepared to adopt in your evidence here today?

18 A. Yes, I am.

19 Q. All right. Are there any changes
20 which you feel would be necessary to the witness
21 statement which may not appear in the errata which we
22 have just filed?

23 A. No, I don't believe any changes are
24 necessary.

25 Q. Could I refer you actually to

1 question 25 because I believe there is just a couple
2 that may have been inadvertently excluded.

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Am I correct in understanding that
5 the first sentence of the response formally of Mr.
6 Heseltine and now of yourself should be removed?

7 A. Yes, that's correct. I thought that
8 this was part of an interrogatory response initially,
9 so that's why I didn't mention it. That first sentence
10 doesn't really respond to the question and, therefore,
11 it probably doesn't apply.

12 Q. Is there any change required to
13 question 29? I believe it just amounts to an update as
14 to when you expect a particular survey?

15 A. My understanding in talking to Mr.
16 Heseltine last week is that the 1991 survey that I
17 mentioned earlier will not be available mid December as
18 indicated in the witness statement, but he indicated it
19 would next month. So I would say February.

20 Q. Have you had an opportunity to review
21 the responses to the various interrogatories that were
22 filed by the various parties?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Where there is reference to Mr.
25 Heseltine as it being his evidence, are you prepared to

1 adopt that here today?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Did you have any comments with
4 respect to the interrogatories prior to the adopting of
5 that evidence? I am looking specifically at the
6 interrogatory of MNR No. 1.

7 A. Do you have a page? Question No. 1?

8 Q. Yes.

9 A. Well, I guess I wouldn't disagree
10 with Mr. Heseltine's view that his opinions are his
11 own. Perhaps my answer to that question would be that
12 my views are my own rather than Mr. Heseltine's. I
13 suppose that's a correction of sorts that might be
14 entered.

15 Q. May I refer you to 2(b) also from the
16 MNR?

17 A. Mm-hmm. Well, again, I guess given
18 that I am standing in as the expert witness here I will
19 probably agree that Mr. Heseltine's response to that
20 question of not being an expert is correct.

21 However, in speaking for myself I would
22 say that I myself am an expert in this area. I believe
23 I was qualified before lunch in that respect.

24 Q. Also, may I refer you to question
25 2(c) from the MNR.

1 A. Again, Mr. Heseltine's response is
2 correct as far as he is concerned. He was directly
3 involved in those surveys as was myself.

4 So I suppose what I'm doing is simply
5 adding my own particular response to Mr. Heseltine's.
6 I don't think he is incorrect in any of his responses
7 from his point of view.

8 Q. Subject to those comments, Dr.
9 Neuman, are you prepared to adopt the evidence of Mr.
10 Heseltine as yours in this hearing?

11 A. Yes, I am.

12 Q. Now, in your review of the witness
13 statement which has been filed as an exhibit, have you
14 had an opportunity to review the evidence of Ms.
15 Dube-Veilleux and Mr. Alexander?

16 A. Yes, I have done that.

17 Q. Do you feel or have you formed an
18 opinion as to whether or not what they have said in the
19 witness statement in any way contradicts or undermines
20 the evidence which you have now adopted?

21 A. No, it hasn't. I found no
22 contradictions of any kind.

23 Q. May I ask you when you were first
24 approached by the Coalition to appear as an expert
25 witness here?

1 A. I was originally contacted by the
2 Coalition or more specifically the Ontario Federation
3 of Anglers & Hunters at that time sometime in the
4 spring of 1989 shortly after the results of the 1989
5 public opinion poll were released and they requested
6 whether I would be available and interested in
7 appearing at the appropriate time in this hearing.

8 Q. All right. What came of that initial
9 involvement with the Coalition?

10 A. This was an initial request. They
11 weren't sure exactly the timing of when my
12 participation would be required. That was -- obviously
13 some years have passed.

14 I was contacted again early this fall by
15 the Coalition indicated that the time has now
16 approaching for this information, but because of a lack
17 of funding they were unable to secure, they couldn't
18 afford to retain my services.

19 Q. So you were not retained at that time
20 as a result?

21 A. No, they chose to use Mr. Heseltine
22 in my place.

23 Q. And then when were you formally
24 retained in respect of your appearance here today?

25 A. I was recontacted last week, I

1 believe Thursday, and asked if I would be able to
2 appear in Mr. Heseltine's absence.

3 Q. Can you describe briefly or generally
4 the scope of your retainer to appear here today?

5 A. My understanding was that Mr.
6 Heseltine originally was scheduled to appear as the
7 expert witness on this particular evidence and I
8 understood that a witness statement was prepared, as it
9 is.

10 Given his unavailability, which became
11 apparent only last week, they asked if I would in fact
12 come and speak on behalf of the research which I was
13 involved and also specific evidence that Mr. Heseltine
14 gave in written form and I agreed to do that.

15 Q. Can I ask you whether or not you have
16 had an opportunity to review the Coalition's terms and
17 conditions listed on page 8 of the witness statement in
18 response to question 9?

19 A. Let me just make sure I'm not
20 speaking from memory here. Yes.

21 Q. All right. Are you prepared to
22 respond to questions in respect of the witness
23 statement and the interrogatories and these terms and
24 conditions?

25 A. Yes, I am.

1 Q. Thank you. Now, Dr. Neuman, I
2 understand that you have prepared -- or you are
3 prepared to give a brief summary on the results of and
4 the methodology used for the completion of the 1989
5 national survey of Canadian public opinion on forest
6 issues; is that correct?

7 A. Yes, that's true.

8 Q. May I ask you to proceed to give us
9 your comments with respect to how that survey was
10 conducted and the results?

11 A. Would you like me to give my
12 presentation?

13 Q. Yes.

14 A. Yes, by all means. We have some
15 slides. Is it possible to dim some of the lights?

16 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, it is.

17 DR. NEUMAN: Can everybody see the
18 screen?

19 These slides were prepared for Forestry
20 Canada as part of the material presented for the study.
21 What I have done is taken just the condensed version of
22 this presentation for the purposes of brevity and I
23 think it will be a fairly effective way of presenting
24 basically what the study is, how it was done and some
25 of the key results particularly as they pertain to this

1 hearing.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Dr. Neuman. How
3 many slides do you have?

4 DR. NEUMAN: For this presentation I have
5 about 30.

6 MADAM CHAIR: 30 slides. Why don't we
7 give that an exhibit number now before we go on. That
8 will be Exhibit 2025.

9 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2025: Thirty slides re Dr. Neuman's
10 presentation.

11 DR. NEUMAN: Okay. I will run through
12 this fairly quickly just to give you an overview of
13 what was done and some of the key results and obviously
14 I will be prepared to respond to any questions or
15 elaborations as you see fit.

16 Just to give you the background. The
17 survey was commissioned by Forestry Canada because of
18 its particular information needs in terms of
19 understanding about public opinion. Obviously, its
20 focus is national, although it is interested in
21 specific regions as well and Environics was retained to
22 conduct the survey in collaboration with another firm,
23 Synergistics Consulting.

24 Just to point out, public opinion
25 research is fairly widely recognized by I think both

1 governments and private sector companies in terms of
2 providing an accurate indication of public opinion and
3 views on various issues and this kind of research is
4 done as a regular matter of course by all levels of
5 government to a fairly large extent. So it's by no
6 means a unique kind of study in that respect.

7 I have gone over this already, but again
8 briefly, the specific objectives of the study is to
9 determine Canadians awareness, perceptions and
10 attitudes about forestry issues, identify awareness and
11 opinions about government and forest industry
12 activities, identify trends in public opinion where
13 previous data are available and use this to provide
14 some input and guidance to strategic planning by the
15 federal government and the forestry sector.

16 MR. FREIDIN: Can we just go back to that
17 one for a second.

18 DR. NEUMAN: Sure.

19 MR. FREIDIN: Thank you.

20 DR. NEUMAN: Also, this presentation was
21 given to a fairly substantial forestry conference held
22 in Toronto I believe in March of '89 to which wide
23 representation of the various parts of the forest
24 sector were invited. You may have been there, I don't
25 know.

1 Just a little bit of background into the
2 methodology and how it was developed. We developed a
3 telephone interview which was the technique we used for
4 this particular survey. It took on average of 30
5 minutes to complete. It was done in both English and
6 French. The questionnaire was developed by myself and
7 other senior researcher in fairly close consultation
8 with Forestry Canada who were the client and also input
9 from the forestry sector.

10 We covered a wide range of forestry
11 issues with particular emphasis to those covering this
12 particular conference where this was presented.

13 I might add that there are fairly
14 established standards and methods to conduct this kind
15 of research which I won't go into that great detail at
16 this point in the interest of getting through this, but
17 these kinds of procedures are quite well established.
18 So we were not in a sense inventing or developing some
19 new approach, but basically following that which is
20 normally used.

21 I might also point out that telephone
22 interviews is the survey method that's used almost all
23 the time with public opinion surveys because it offers
24 a number of strengths and benefits in terms of the
25 accuracy of the information and also being cost

1 effective, particularly when you are doing surveys of
2 large populations across the country or even across a
3 province like Ontario.

4 This particular survey was designed to
5 complete interviews with a representative sample of
6 about 2,500 Canadians. It was stratified by province,
7 community size, household and within each household
8 individuals to ensure that our final sample of 2,500
9 was a true representation of all Canadians 18 years and
10 older.

11 Again, these are fairly established
12 procedures for accomplishing this sort of sample and we
13 basically followed those. I can give further details
14 if necessary.

15 We sampled --

16 MR. MARTEL: Can you just tell me how
17 many in Ontario.

18 DR. NEUMAN: 548 I believe. We added --
19 I might add, a sample of 2,500 is larger than most
20 national surveys that are done and often reported in
21 the press. If you read about gallup surveys, that's
22 often 1,000 or 1,100. Some of the other companies and
23 polls that are -- at least the media and so forth it
24 might be a sample of 1,500.

25 Part of the purpose was to ensure there

1 was sufficient data in some of the smaller provinces to
2 allow results on a province-by-province basis. That's
3 what the final point refers to.

4 This gives you a breakdown of the sample
5 by province. You can see Ontario it is 548 and the
6 margin of sampling error for Ontario is plus or minus
7 4.2 per cent and 95 per cent confidence level. The
8 final sample is a little over 2,500, as you can see.

9 Okay. I would like to go through some of
10 the main findings. I am not covering all issues, but
11 the ones that might be perhaps most germane to this
12 particular hearing.

13 Most of the results are on a national
14 point of view. Some have Ontario results and in some
15 cases I will give some indication of that.

16 We asked Canadians what they considered
17 to be the most important benefit that Canadians receive
18 from their forests. These particular responses were
19 not prompted, but we categorized peoples' responses
20 into different categories. You can get an indication
21 of the kinds of things people mentioned; important
22 resource, the products, wood products and paper
23 products and that sort of thing that the average
24 society uses, recreation and relaxation, economic
25 growth and employment, important environment and

1 ecosystem, material and products which is similar to
2 important resource and a range of other kinds of
3 benefits.

4 What are the greatest threats to our
5 forests? Similar kinds of question, only the negative
6 side, I guess. Most of the response -- there were two
7 primarily responses, acid rain or pollution and
8 overcutting forests or trees or general mismanagement.
9 Forest fires also were significant.

10 Again, this kind of question is one where
11 we didn't give them the response. We asked them what
12 do you think, took their words and categorized them
13 into clusters, if you will.

14 What sort of impact does the forest
15 industry have on the forest environment, how much
16 damage does it do? By the way, I believe the actual
17 questionnaires and wordings are in the material filed.
18 If you are interested in the exact question you can
19 refer to it there.

20 As you can see, most Canadians feel that
21 there is a great deal or some impact on the forest
22 environment caused by the forest industry. The same
23 results by province. As you can see, there is not much
24 difference across the different regions of the country
25 including Ontario.

1 It is also interesting to see that those
2 Canadians we talked to who were directly involved in
3 the forest sector do not agree with other Canadians, as
4 well as those who are very well informed about forest
5 issues. This seems to be an issue that is fairly --
6 there seems to be fairly wide agreement despite
7 people's background.

8 What's the most important use of Canada's
9 forests? This was a case where we gave these
10 particular responses and said which one of these was
11 the most important use of forests in Canada today.

12 As you can see, a little over half
13 mentioned wildlife protection or wilderness
14 preservation, 12 per cent mentioned logging, 8 per cent
15 said tourism and recreation, 23 per cent insisted it
16 was not just one, but there were two or more that were
17 equally most important. The concept of multiple use
18 integrated use, that sort of thing.

19 Similar kind of question coming from
20 another angle. Which of the following is the single
21 most important consideration that should be given in
22 deciding how forest land use decisions are going to be
23 made.

24 Again, we gave them these choices but
25 said pick one, which is the most important. By far,

1 Canadians said potential environmental impact is the
2 most important consideration followed by in a distant
3 sense potential economic value and potential job
4 creation. Aesthetics, which is something I think a lot
5 of people in the forest sector assume that the public
6 would be very concerned about, but the aesthetics
7 aspect of forestry did not get mentioned very much at
8 all, a small proportion felt that more than one of
9 these was equally important.

10 I would just like to point out here, in a
11 lot of these slides where I am not showing a provincial
12 or regional breaks because I don't have the slides
13 prepared, I certainly have the numbers if you are
14 interested.

15 I think it's fair to generalize that for
16 the most part the results in Ontario are typical of the
17 national average.

18 MR. MARTEL: Do you have a significant
19 breakdown, though, and the difference between those
20 approached in northern Ontario as opposed to southern
21 Ontario, or did you break it down in that fashion?

22 DR. NEUMAN: Well, we haven't broken it
23 down that way largely because -- well, partly because
24 that wasn't something we were asked to do or was a
25 priority for this particular study and we did not -- we

1 basically took the Ontario population, roughly
2 proportionate geographical distribution. In other
3 words, most of the population is in southern Ontario,
4 so the results for Ontario would reflect the fact
5 that's where most people live. So it is a good
6 question.

7 MR. MARTEL: That's the sort of answer --
8 I mean, I am trying to fish for that, if that is in
9 fact what happened because I suspect it might be quite
10 different if --

11 DR. NEUMAN: It could be. The only other
12 thing I might say, however, is that one of the things
13 we did look at were the results of those people in our
14 sample that were employed in the forest sector in some
15 capacity in Ontario and elsewhere, and on many of these
16 issues their views did not differ dramatically from the
17 views of other Canadians.

18 That would suggest perhaps that --
19 obviously there may be some differences in northern and
20 southern Ontario, but they may not be dramatically
21 different. I think it is probably fair to say with a
22 few exceptions the differences between various groups
23 on many of these issues are less significant than the
24 similarities.

25 On many of these questions in terms of

1 the different ways in which we broke down the
2 population, demographics, region, source of employment,
3 for most of these questions there was a general
4 agreement even though the magnitude of the attitude
5 might differ somewhat. Generally there were similar
6 views.

7 For this particular study the only group
8 that really stood out as being different were those
9 living in Quebec and we can talk about that later, I
10 suppose.

11 Just to go back to the point I was
12 making. When I show a slide like this that includes
13 Canada-wide data, for the most part the Ontario data is
14 generally similar. That's partly because Ontario is a
15 large part of the population, but Ontarians don't seem
16 to stand out on some of these issues, say, the way
17 people in Quebec may or in some cases British Columbia
18 on some of these issues.

19 Okay. Again, this is question on land
20 use consideration. This is broken down by region and
21 you can see there are relatively few differences in the
22 views across the country. Perhaps Ontarians a little
23 more than others mentioned environmental impact, but
24 you can see at least, except for B.C. and Atlantic
25 Canada, there is no dramatic difference.

1 We ask some questions about forest
2 harvesting and logging. Half of the Canadians felt
3 that too many trees are being logged in Canada every
4 year, about a third thought the right number, very few
5 thought that there were too few. Not surprisingly,
6 there is one portion in this case, 16 per cent, that
7 really had no idea whether it was the right number of
8 trees or not.

9 We asked questions about clearcutting
10 of -- by the way, I don't have the slide but we did
11 established in the survey that most Canadians were
12 aware that clearcutting was a major way in which
13 forests are harvested. We asked whether they approved
14 or disapproved of this as the primary logging method in
15 Canada and you can see, for the most part, Canadians
16 disapproved of this particular technique and in Ontario
17 70 per cent disapproved versus 24 per cent that
18 approved of it.

19 We went further and asked those people
20 that disapproved, we said: Well, why do you disapprove
21 of clearcutting? We didn't give them these answers,
22 they had to tell us. In other words, it is easy for
23 someone to say: I don't like this, but we went back
24 and said: If you disapprove of clearcutting or you
25 oppose it, give me reasons and in a sense it put them

1 on the spot and we get some indication if they know
2 what they are talking about.

3 This provides some indication of the
4 kinds of responses given by those that did not approve
5 clearcutting and I think, as you can see, they express
6 ruins forests, wasteful of wood, interferes with
7 nature. These kinds of responses suggest that the
8 Canadian public may have not an intimate knowledge of
9 clearcutting and may not be technically informed, but
10 their reasons for opposing it have some basis in fact,
11 have some basis in terms of some opinion about it
12 rather than just saying it because they heard somebody
13 else say on television or something that clearcutting
14 was bad.

15 I think what's also significant here is
16 the fact that aesthetics reasons for disapproving a
17 clearcut, it looks bad, was eye sore was not mentioned
18 very prominently. So it was not simply that it looked
19 bad that people were uncomfortable with it. It was the
20 impact it had on the forest environment.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Dr. Neuman. Did
22 you ask in the survey if people knew what clearcutting
23 was?

24 DR. NEUMAN: I believe in this particular
25 one -- I will refer to the questionnaire just so I am

1 not speaking directly from memory. I believe what we
2 did was -- if I can find it.

3 MR. CASSIDY: Page 27.

4 DR. NEUMAN: Thank you. What we
5 basically did was define it for them. In a sense we
6 didn't ask them, but defined it so they would not know
7 what we were speaking of and that way everybody was
8 working from the same understanding.

9 MR. MARTEL: What's the definition you
10 used? We spent months trying to find out a definition.

11 DR. NEUMAN: We spent some time with
12 people at Forestry Canada coming up with one that they
13 were comfortable with. I will read you the question if
14 you like verbatim.

15 "Forests in Canada are logged by one of
16 two methods. One of the methods is
17 clearcutting in which all the trees in a
18 given area are cleared for which a new
19 forest can be replanted."

20 I might point out for the purpose of this
21 kind of survey, a lengthy or technical description
22 would not serve very well. So we came up with
23 something fairly succinct with common language that
24 people could understand.

25 The other point I might make with this

1 survey that was also true with the other one, once we
2 develop a survey like this, before we start collecting
3 the data, we do what is called a pre-test. We take a
4 small sample of 20 to 30 Canadians with the survey and
5 call them up as if we are doing it. We go through the
6 questionnaire and we listen very carefully that the
7 people we are talking to understand the questions. So
8 we were quite satisfied that these questions were
9 questions and words people could understand. Then we
10 described selection cutting.

11 Do you want me to define that one?

12 MR. MARTEL: Sure.

13 DR. NEUMAN: "The other method is
14 called selection cutting in which only
15 certain trees in a given area are cut
16 depending on their size or type."

17 The question that followed, which of
18 these two methods, clearcutting or selection cutting do
19 you think is most commonly used in Canada today, most
20 people said clearcutting. We then confirmed that and
21 said clearcutting is the primary method in Ontario, do
22 you approve or disapprove. We thought by that time
23 people would have at least a general understanding of
24 what it was.

25 Shall we --

1 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Dr. Neuman.

2 DR. NEUMAN: We asked a question about
3 what should be -- what considerations are important in
4 deciding which logging methods should be used.

5 The ones most likely to be seen as very
6 important is how fast or successfully the forest grows
7 back and the effects of logging on wildlife. Those
8 were the two things. Over 80 per cent considered those
9 very important. How the land looks after logging; that
10 is the aesthetics impact and the cost of the methods
11 were not considered to be quite as serious or
12 important. They weren't seen as unimportant, but this
13 is intended to provide an indication of the relative
14 importance of these different considerations.

15 Again, it's not a reflection of, in a
16 sense, the technical understanding of the general
17 public. It is intended to get some indication of their
18 attitudes and priorities about what sorts of things
19 they think are important in forest management.

20 Reforestation. Are enough trees being
21 replanted to replace those being logged? Here we have
22 some regional data. The majority of the Canadians said
23 no, they don't feel that enough trees are being
24 replanted and in Ontario 63 per cent feel that way
25 compared to 23 that said, yes enough trees are being

1 replanted.

2 One of the things that came out in the
3 survey concerned about reforestation, concerned that
4 forests in Ontario are not being regenerated or
5 replaced.

6 Government efforts for reforestation,
7 federal and provincial government, are they doing
8 enough. Not surprisingly given the fact they don't
9 think enough replanting is being done, they told us
10 both the federal and provincial governments were doing
11 too little to ensure forests are being replanted.

12 I might point out here that this survey
13 was in 1989 and there was probably less attention or
14 less media attention given to replanting than there is
15 now.

16 This gives the same -- actually a
17 similar -- this goes back to that other one. They are
18 a little out of order. Regional data on the
19 seriousness of the problem of too few trees being
20 replanted and it simply gives an indication that the
21 concern about reforestation is fairly similar across
22 the regions. In Ontario, 44 per cent consider it a
23 very serious problem compared to 45 per cent
24 nationally.

25 It is also interesting to see that those

1 directly employed in the forest sector, 41 per cent of
2 those expressed the same concern. So it's not strictly
3 those who are uninformed in our sample that are
4 expressing this point of view, but those people who are
5 also involved in the issue.

6 This question involved trying to get
7 Canadians to make a tradeoff in terms of forest
8 preservation versus ensuring jobs in the forest
9 industry. There is a whole question around it which is
10 in the questionnaire, but in essence the question was:
11 Which is more important, preserving special forest
12 areas or ensuring the forest industry jobs in that
13 locale.

14 We tried to get people to make a choice
15 and when forced to make a choice or asked to make a
16 choice 64 per cent said preserve forests, 23 per cent
17 said ensure jobs, 6 per cent said equally important,
18 they rejected the notion of a tradeoff.

19 I might just add parenthetically that
20 similar kinds of questions have been asked in other
21 surveys, and I'm aware of some in British Columbia
22 where these sorts of questions were put to people not
23 only in Vancouver but in the interior and you get
24 surprisingly similar results.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. Do you get

1 similar results during periods of recession versus
2 periods of a healthier economy?

3 DR. NEUMAN: That's a good question. The
4 research -- and, again, I am not familiar with the
5 details, I was not directly involved in the same way,
6 but that research was done in the past year, year and a
7 half and while the overall economic recession hitting
8 Canada was not in full force, the forest industry in
9 B.C. was not doing very well in that particular time.
10 I think it would be fair to say that that industry in
11 that province was not particularly vibrant or in a very
12 good state while that research was being done.

13 I am almost done here, just a couple
14 more. Same question that we asked and we thought might
15 be useful. We asked people whose views they thought
16 were more important in land use decisions involving
17 forests. Those people living near those particular
18 forest areas or the people living in that province
19 overall, trying to get a sense of the importance of the
20 local input versus the broader input.

21 I think what the slide suggests is that
22 Canadians are somewhat divided on this issue. Some
23 people feel the local say is more important, some say
24 the provincial. In Ontario, I guess there is a slight
25 balance towards the provincial view. In essence it

1 suggests there is a division of where people are
2 divided on that.

3 Here is one that I think is interesting.
4 This is a combination of two questions. The light
5 blue, we asked the question near the back of the
6 survey: What about the amount of government regulation
7 or the amount of government in peoples' lives today in
8 general. As you can see, Canadians are more likely not
9 to say there is too much government, 42 say there is
10 too much government in Ontario, too much regulation, 13
11 per cent think there is too little.

12 We asked them in a different part of the
13 survey, what about government regulation of the forest
14 industry and you get quite an opposite result. You
15 have got a strong majority saying there is too little
16 government regulation of the forest industry.

17 I think what this slide says is that -- I
18 think it is a reflection of the fact that the Canadian
19 public are very concerned about environment quality
20 broadly, very concerned about forests, environmental
21 quality of forests and the state of the forest as a
22 resource.

23 While in a general context they may be
24 concerned about government in their lives and
25 government regulation in general, when it comes to

1 something like environmental protection or ensuring the
2 future forests clearly feels that more needs to be
3 done. So there is a bit of a contrast here and I think
4 this is one way to portray that.

5 Just a couple of questions about
6 information. We asked Canadians what their primary
7 sources of information about forestry issues are.
8 Again, an unprompted type of question. We didn't them
9 these responses, but we asked where do you get
10 information about forestry issue.

11 Not surprisingly, it is the major media
12 sources; television, newspapers, magazines. Very few
13 people say they get information directly from people in
14 the industry or government or their own experience.
15 This is fairly typical of the sources of information
16 people get on many kinds of issues; environmental,
17 public policy and so forth. So these results are
18 consistent with other surveys and simply serve to
19 underscore the fact that this is where most people get
20 their information.

21 We also asked - I believe this is almost
22 the final one - what kinds of forest issues should the
23 public have more information on. Clearly, it was clear
24 to us through this survey that people had a lot of
25 interest and concern about forestry issues. The fact

1 that they would stay on the phone for 30 minutes is an
2 indication of something, and we asked again without
3 giving them these categories: What do you think people
4 ought to know more about.

5 These are the categories, environmental
6 and wildlife issues, tree planting, regeneration,
7 harvest practices and logging, a lot of concerns about
8 chemicals and then you can see they are somewhat less
9 interested in other areas.

10 Just a couple of slides at the end to
11 emphasize a few points. As I said before, the views of
12 Canadians are more similar than different. When you
13 look at specific subgroups on a lot of these questions
14 you will see some differences, but they are not
15 dramatic differences. They are not sort of opposite
16 points of view for the most part. It is more a matter
17 of degree.

18 The views of those who are informed about
19 forestry issues, who at least tell us: Yes, I follow
20 this closely and I know what's going on, are almost as
21 strong as those who are not informed. Those directly
22 employed in the forest sector hold views that are not
23 that different from other Canadians. I think it is an
24 indication that it is not simply sort of the total
25 uninformed sort of segments of the Canadian public that

1 are expressing these views, but Canadians from all
2 sides or all levels of involvement and information.

3 Some regional trends. I made the point
4 already, but in terms of Ontario, for the most part the
5 views in Ontario are fairly close to the national
6 average on most of these issues and I think some of the
7 slides I showed you reflect that.

8 Some information on differences across
9 demographic groups. Educated, affluent and urban
10 Canadians are little more informed about forest issues,
11 a little more concerned about acid rain and replanting
12 versus forest fires and pest and disease. Those with
13 more education and living in cities are more critical
14 of governments, although it is a question of degree.
15 Men are more concerned about replanting, I don't know
16 why, less so about other issues and men are less
17 critical of the industry than women.

18 That's the presentation from this
19 particular study.

20 MR. FREIDIN: Will there be hard copies
21 of those slides?

22 MR. O'LEARY: If you like we are prepared
23 to make a copy available, yes.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. O'Leary.

25 Mr. Freidin, do you want those this

1 evening?

2 MR. FREIDIN: Yes, please.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Is that possible?

4 MR. FREIDIN: This is no criticism at all
5 of the witness, it is just Mr. O'Leary may not realize
6 that we have being accustomed that when slides are put
7 up in that fashion that hard copies are made available
8 to the Board.

9 MR. O'LEARY: Yes, we are going to make
10 hard copies.

11 DR. NEUMAN: What I would like to suggest
12 is those slides also appear in the actual report in
13 hard copy. Would that suffice? A form like that?
14 (indicating)

15 MR. FREIDIN: I love to write on things
16 and if that's the only copy...

17 DR. NEUMAN: We will make a copy of that.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Absolutely. If the slides
19 are taken off those pages, then that's just fine.

20 DR. NEUMAN: Is that...

21 MR. FREIDIN: Yes.

22 DR. NEUMAN: I assume we can make a copy
23 of this.

24 MR. O'LEARY: We will do that as quickly
25 as possible.

1 Q. Dr. Neuman, just a couple of
2 questions arising out of your presentation. You made
3 reference to how the definition of clearcutting had
4 been arrived at and you indicated that Forestry Canada
5 was involved in that. Can you indicate the input that
6 Forestry Canada had in the development of that
7 definition?

8 DR. NEUMAN: A. We consulted -- when we
9 develop questions on something like clearcutting we
10 provided the wording that we initially came up with to
11 them simply to make sure that the terms we used were
12 technically accurate in terms of making sure we
13 described it as foresters or people who are in the
14 forest sector would say this is an accurate
15 representation.

16 However, the focus on putting these
17 questions together were to come up with terms that the
18 average Canadian would understand. So the challenge
19 there was to come up with something that was
20 technically accurate, but understandable. We were
21 satisfied and I believe Forestry Canada was also
22 satisfied that this particular definition would serve
23 this purpose.

24 MR. MARTEL: Would it change, in your
25 opinion, the attitude if in fact the definition did not

1 say it cleared all the trees, but in fact said that
2 there were seed trees left behind, group of trees left
3 behind?

4 We ordered an exercise - I hate to say
5 it - many years ago and we got an answer before we left
6 Thunder Bay and the definition used for clearcutting
7 was far and away different from that that was used in
8 the survey. I just don't know how that would change
9 the response one gets.

10 DR. NEUMAN: Obviously, the words you use
11 may have some impact. It is hard to know because we
12 didn't ask it both ways, but it was certainly our
13 interest and I know Forestry Canada's interest to
14 provide a sort of balanced description.

15 I mean, clearcutting is certainly a
16 controversial issue with a lot of sort of emotional
17 baggage attached to it. So we simply wanted to present
18 it in a way to minimize the amount of connotations that
19 would be attached to it in the way that was still
20 accurate and still not too lengthy.

21 The problem with these kinds of
22 interviews that, you know, you could use a two- or
23 three-sentence definition that would cover all
24 different ramifications, but by the time you got to the
25 end of it you may have lost the person at the other end

1 of the line.

2 So, sure, another definition could have
3 been used, but we were comfortable with this one.

4 MR. MARTEL: I think it is a definition
5 people understand, but I'm not sure that's the
6 definition that Ontario -- the Ministry in its
7 presentation at least is trying to convey to the public
8 and agreed to by many of the parties as a result of the
9 clearcutting exercise that was put together at the
10 request of the Board and the mapping that came from it.

11 So it's somewhat a different
12 interpretation -- or different definition that they are
13 using is essentially what I am saying, I guess.

14 DR. NEUMAN: Well, that's certainly a
15 good point. I suspect no one definition would satisfy
16 every party or every interest. So we proceeded with
17 what we had to work with.

18 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Can you tell me, Dr.
19 Neuman, in respect of the public opinion survey itself,
20 who and how it was devised?

21 DR. NEUMAN: A. Sorry, how was it
22 devised?

23 Q. Yes, and who was responsible for it.

24 A. In terms of the questionnaire?

25 Q. Yes.

1 A. Yes. I thought I covered that. I
2 was principally responsible for developing the
3 questions, again, in consultation with the client in
4 this case who provided some broad direction in terms of
5 the kind of issues that were to be addressed, but it
6 was, I guess, my company and my responsibility to
7 develop the appropriate wording to these questions and
8 to ensure they were asked in a way that was as balanced
9 and as objective as can be done and also using language
10 that was fairly comprehensive.

11 Q. Is there a manner in which you can do
12 a dress rehearsal or do a run of that before the survey
13 is actually used?

14 A. Yes, I think I mentioned briefly
15 during my presentation that as a matter of course we
16 did what is called a pre-test for this particular
17 survey to make sure that these questions do make sense
18 to people and the response categories were appropriate
19 and everything works quite well.

20 That's something that is done as a matter
21 of course when surveys like this are properly done and
22 we did so in this case.

23 Q. All right. And as I understand from
24 the witness statement the accuracy values that are
25 attributable to this are plus or minus 1.9 per cent in

1 19 out of 20. Can you advise us as to what that --

2 MR. FREIDIN: Sorry, what are you
3 referring to?

4 MR. O'LEARY: That is in tab...

5 DR. NEUMAN: Tab 5, I believe.

6 MR. O'LEARY: Yes, Tab 5.

7 DR. NEUMAN: It is the introduction in
8 the second paragraph, last line.

9 MR. O'LEARY: The very first page.

10 DR. NEUMAN: It refers to...

11 MR. FREIDIN: Sampling error?

12 DR. NEUMAN: Yes, the margin of sampling
13 error.

14 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Is the sampling error
15 the same thing as the accuracy value?

16 DR. NEUMAN: A. The term accuracy value
17 is more, I guess, a lay term. I guess margin of
18 sampling error would be appropriate technical term to
19 use in this case.

20 Q. All right. I will stay with that,
21 then. Can you tell us, what does that sampling error
22 of plus or minus 1.9 per cent and 19 out of 20 means?

23 A. What that means is for a sample, a
24 representative sample in this particular population,
25 meaning Canadians, of this size, which was about 2,500,

1 that the results for any given question on the survey
2 is within a range of plus or minus 1.9 or in a sense 2
3 per cent on either side of that.

4 So that, for instance, if the result --
5 if we showed a result of 70 per cent of Ontarians
6 disapproved of clearcutting, that might in fact be
7 anywhere from 68.1 to 71.9 in 19 out of 20 samples.

8 What the 19 out of 20 samples means is
9 that if we did sort of repetitive sample of 2,500
10 Canadians over and over again using the same
11 methodology, in 19 out of 20 of those samples we would
12 expect that result to be within that 1.9 per cent range
13 and in 5 per cent of those samples it might be in the
14 2.5 or 3 per cent range.

15 It's really intended to describe the
16 error that would be attributed to the fact that we are
17 only surveying a sample as opposed to every one. The
18 difference between a sample survey and a census, which
19 obviously in a case like this a census can't be done,
20 we can't talk to every single Canadian on this issue,
21 but is simply a way of providing an indication of the
22 accuracy of a given representative sample of Canadians.

23 MR. MARTEL: When you go back and do
24 the -- or you have done a second sample, do you go back
25 to the same 2,500 people or did you alter them?

1 DR. NEUMAN: It's a totally new sample.

2 MR. MARTEL: A totally new sample.

3 DR. NEUMAN: Yes. There is such a thing
4 called panel samples where you go back to the same
5 individuals, but we didn't do that in this particular
6 case. If you want to know why we can talk about it.

7 That sort of technique is rarely done.
8 It's very difficult to do because getting ahold of
9 those same people is practically very difficult.

10 One of the things that's very important
11 to do with this kind of survey is to ensure the people
12 we are talking to, that their results would be
13 anonymous and confidential because if they don't feel
14 that they can speak honestly and openly about what they
15 think, if they think somebody might be taking it down
16 and so forth, they may not be so disposed towards
17 participating.

18 Obviously, if the results are
19 confidential and anonymous we aren't in a position of
20 going back and talking to them again, but these
21 particular techniques and the research which is --
22 again, they are fairly established procedures that are
23 used, makes the assumption that if the right procedures
24 are followed in picking these samples and doing these
25 surveys that any sort of given new sample of Canadians

1 would be representative of the whole. That's the
2 principle.

3 I believe it is fair to say that there
4 has been enough research done in this field overall in
5 this industry, and the industry is large enough in
6 terms of various organizations paying lots of money to
7 have it done, that there is a fair degree of accuracy.

8 In a sense it has proven itself as
9 providing a useful or accurate indication of what any
10 given population would think. If that wasn't the case,
11 I don't believe that, you know, Canadian industry and
12 government would be spending a hundred million dollars
13 or more for market research and public opinion research
14 because all of that is based on the assumption that the
15 techniques are accurate.

16 MR. MARTEL: It is what you are going to
17 use if for?

18 DR. NEUMAN: I'm sorry?

19 MR. MARTEL: It's what they use it for.

20 DR. NEUMAN: Well, the application is
21 another matter, but in terms of whether the research --
22 whether these techniques provides a basis for getting a
23 representative sampling of opinion, I think that that's
24 fairly well established if the right procedures are
25 properly done, properly designed, properly executed.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Setting aside the fact that
2 you have done a proper survey of public opinion, what
3 did you do specifically to check for the consistency
4 within the survey with respect to the self-perception
5 of respondents being well informed?

6 For example, there are two results that I
7 think some mention has been made of in the witness
8 statement and that is the one perceptin that the
9 greatest threat facing the forests, and let's just use
10 Ontario, is acid rain and the second opinion is that in
11 Ontario the federal government is seen as being
12 responsible for forestry.

13 Now, we have heard evidence at this
14 hearing that would suggest that is not correct, that
15 neither of those things is a correct perception.

16 DR. NEUMAN: Okay. Let's go back to the
17 first one, the result that acid rain was one of the
18 major threats to the forests in Ontario, the second one
19 being the federal government should be responsible
20 for --

21 MADAM CHAIR: Is responsible for
22 forestry.

23 DR. NEUMAN: I should refer to the same
24 thing you are referring to.

25 MR. O'LEARY: Tab 5, I believe, is the

1 reference.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Tab 5, page 3 and that
3 corresponds to --

4 DR. NEUMAN: Perhaps I should refer to
5 the specific question.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Well, the first question
7 about acid rain is question 2 in the opinion survey.

8 MR. O'LEARY: The reference at Tab 5 is
9 at page 2, the fifth paragraph down.

10 DR. NEUMAN: Okay. Question 2 is the
11 acid rain one.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Which question, Mr.
13 O'Leary, in the survey itself refers to government --
14 oh, question 30 -- no.

15 MR. O'LEARY: I am looking at the
16 response here at the top of page 3 of Tab 5 where it
17 sets out the results and I thought that is what we were
18 referring to, the responsibility for forest management.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, I am looking for the
20 question, though, in the questionnaire.

21 MR. FREIDIN: Question 8 of the survey
22 which is attached to Exhibit 2023 is the question that
23 was asked about the single greatest problem facing the
24 forest industry and they said acid rain.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

1 DR. NEUMAN: I think question 2 is also
2 asking about the greatest threat to the forest. It is
3 a little bit broader. The other question is question
4 13.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

6 DR. NEUMAN: I think perhaps it is the
7 way in which it is worded. We didn't ask them who they
8 think is primarily responsible. We asked them who they
9 hold responsible and really the thrust of that question
10 in essence was: Who do you think should be
11 responsible, and it's more a question of what they
12 think than what in fact is the case.

13 Now, I'm not also suggesting that most
14 people in Ontario understand the jurisdictional
15 differences, I suspect that most don't, and that's the
16 kind of issue that people in general don't have a good
17 handle on. I think it's fair to say a lot of people
18 have a difficult time understanding what levels of
19 governments are responsible for what issues with some
20 exception like defense and so forth.

21 Question 13 is more a question of their
22 preference and I think it's fair to say over a number
23 of surveys on various issues that Canadians tend to
24 look more to the federal government than the provincial
25 government just for whatever reason. It's just a

1 tendency on the part of Canadians to think about the
2 federal government and that's -- again, it's not a
3 reflection of what they understand, but for some reason
4 there is that tendency to do that. I can't claim to
5 know exactly why that's the case.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Maybe it is when they
7 design surveys in Ottawa instead of --

8 MR. O'LEARY: Or Halifax.

9 DR. NEUMAN: You could say that.

10 MADAM CHAIR: I don't mean to be
11 facetious. I am simply saying there are internal
12 inconsistencies within any sort of opinion survey with
13 respect to facts versus the perceptions and
14 self-reporting.

15 DR. NEUMAN: Sure.

16 MADAM CHAIR: I'm not challenging that it
17 is an accurate perception. I am just saying that I
18 think there has been -- that this was simply to go to
19 show that, yes, there is an information problem. The
20 public does not fully understand forestry issues,
21 although they have opinions about them.

22 DR. NEUMAN: I wouldn't disagree. I
23 think there is a range. I think there are some
24 segments of the population that I think would be
25 reasonably informed and some that aren't, and I

1 certainly wouldn't suggest that this survey is an
2 indication that the public is well informed about
3 forestry issues.

4 I think perhaps it is less useful in that
5 respect than it is in providing (a) an indication of
6 their perception on issues, right or wrong, and in some
7 cases there may be misperceptions, but there are also
8 some questions that are not so much a reflection of
9 what they know and don't know, but what their values
10 and priorities are, what they think is important.

11 That then begs the question, if they know
12 more would those values and priorities change, and
13 that's a good question. I would say that in some cases
14 more information wouldn't necessarily change them.

15 I mean, there is factual information and
16 things that people may understand or not understand.
17 There are also sort of values, attitudes, beliefs that
18 may be based partly on information that they have, but
19 also are based on other kinds of considerations; what
20 they consider to be important.

21 Perhaps to take the best example, the
22 research that we just completed recently on forest
23 values, we were asking Canadians what kinds of values
24 or benefits f the forests are most important to them.
25 That's not really a question of how informed they are,

1 how factual, how much they understand, but really what
2 is important to them, what do they consider to be more
3 important things.

4 When you are getting into a realm of
5 really sort of priorities or than values that -- you
6 know, whether people are informed or not, those values
7 are legitimate. One may not agree with them, but if
8 that's what Canadians are saying that's in essence a
9 social fact which may or may not be subject to change.
10 So some of these questions are attitudinal and not
11 reliant on for factual information.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. O'Leary, how much
13 longer will you be in evidence-in-chief with Dr.
14 Neuman?

15 MR. O'LEARY: I have just several further
16 questions in respect of this survey and then Dr. Neuman
17 has a short presentation in respect of the foresters
18 survey as well, then a few questions that arise out of
19 that and then a couple of questions about other matters
20 that are in the witness statement. The presentation
21 will probably be of the same length.

22 DR. NEUMAN: A little shorter.

23 MR. O'LEARY: A little shorter. We are
24 looking at at least another hour.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Martel and I are

1 prepared to sit later today to accommodate the oral
2 examination of your witnesses.

3 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Why don't we take our
5 afternoon break now. You will be finished at four
6 o'clock?

7 MR. O'LEARY: Approximately.

8 MR. MARTEL: How long for the other two
9 witnesses?

10 MR. O'LEARY: Well, it's going to take an
11 hour and a half, possibly two hours.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Did you say an hour a half
13 for each of the remaining two witnesses?

14 MR. O'LEARY: No, an hour and a half
15 maybe on the low side, but I am talking about combined
16 for both.

17 MADAM CHAIR: So you would expect to be
18 finished tomorrow morning with your other two
19 witnesses?

20 MR. O'LEARY: Yes.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Do you see any need to sit
22 later this evening?

23 MR. O'LEARY: I am always prepared to
24 move along at the rate the Board sets. I realize we
25 started a little later today and had so indicated to

1 our witnesses that we might go a little later, but I am
2 in your hands.

3 MR. MARTEL: Let's poll.

4 MR. O'LEARY: Shall we take a survey?

5 MR. FREIDIN: Be careful how you ask the
6 question.

7 MR. MARTEL: How long are you going to
8 be, Mr. Freidin, based on everything that's developed?

9 MR. FREIDIN: I don't think I will be
10 more than half a day.

11 MR. MARTEL: Ms. Swenarchuk?

12 MS. SWENARCHUK: I have real scheduling
13 difficulties for the rest of the week and since I am
14 not getting on today and since I understand some of my
15 colleagues will be asking questions in the same areas
16 that I intended to I may bow out completely.

17 MR. MARTEL: Okay. About?

18 MS. SWENARCHUK: I may have to bow out
19 completely.

20 MR. MARTEL: What about your colleagues
21 from our own coalition?

22 MS. SWENARCHUK: They are otherwise
23 committed as well.

24 MR. MARTEL: Mr. Cassidy, sitting back
25 there?

1 MR. CASSIDY: Unaccustomed as I am to the
2 back of the row, about an hour or less.

3 MADAM CHAIR: We will take our afternoon
4 break now. It looks as though we will not sit later
5 today because we will accommodate the evidence-in-chief
6 and all the cross-examinations will be finished
7 Wednesday by the sounds of it. Thank you.

8 DR. NEUMAN: How long?

9 MADAM CHAIR: 20 minutes.

10 ---Recess taken at 2:55 p.m.

11 ---On resuming at 3:15 p.m.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated.

13 Please continue, Mr. O'Leary.

14 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

15 Q. Dr. Neuman, just before the break you
16 were making reference to the sampling error figures of
17 plus or minus 1.9, 19 out of 20 times.

18 Can I ask you, in the world of public
19 opinion surveys how does this sampling error of plus or
20 minus 1.9 per cent and 19 out of 20 times rank or
21 merit?

22 DR. NEUMAN: A. Well, I think perhaps,
23 as I indicated at one point in my presentation, that's
24 a smaller error or a more accurate survey than is
25 typically the case for national surveys simply by the

1 fact that this was a larger sample than is normally
2 used for these kind of surveys.

3 So it provides for the national level, I
4 guess, a degree of accuracy, sampling accuracy that's
5 higher or better than typical national surveys by the
6 fact that it is a larger sample.

7 Q. What degree of confidence in your
8 opinion do you believe the Board could place in the
9 results of this survey?

10 A. I guess that is a qualitative
11 judgment I think you are asking. There is no
12 particular number that summarizes it all, but I think
13 based on my knowledge of the way in which this project
14 was designed and executed and interpreted I would feel
15 very confident in saying that the results of the survey
16 are an accurate reflection of Canadian public opinion
17 on these issues at that time. I would feel quite
18 confident about that.

19 Q. Turning to the methodology briefly,
20 you mentioned that the survey was conducted by
21 telephone; is that correct?

22 A. That's correct.

23 Q. In comparison to other methodologies
24 for conducting a survey, and I draw your attention to
25 it simply because it is before us, to the foresters

1 survey, could you tell tell us why a telephone survey
2 was chosen over, say, others?

3 A. The public survey?

4 Q. Yes.

5 A. Again, as I had said at one point,
6 telephone surveys is the method that's used most of the
7 time with general public opinion surveys and there are
8 a number of reasons for that.

9 One has to do with the fact that you are
10 surveying a broad population of households and in terms
11 of getting a representative sample sampling households
12 by telephone number provides the best way of ensuring
13 that you are sort of covering the map in a
14 representative way. So it allows you to make sure that
15 your sample is representative in that way.

16 It also ensures that you can do it over a
17 relatively short period of time.

18 Again, if you are using other methods it
19 might take longer. It could change or you might have
20 other problems in that respect.

21 I think the other primary advantage of
22 using the telephone method for public opinion is that
23 because you are talking to people directly you can make
24 use of the opportunity to make sure that they
25 understand the question that you are asking and you can

1 make sure that the response coming back answers the
2 question.

3 So if you ask a question on a telephone
4 interview and the person says I don't know what that
5 means or something like that, either of you can then
6 explain or probe or whatever. Also, if the respondent
7 or the person comes back with some response that
8 doesn't make sense as an answer to the question the
9 interviewer can probe and say: Do you mean that as an
10 answer to this question. What it does is greatly
11 improve or maximize the chances that you are getting an
12 accurate reflection of what a person actually thinks.

13 The final advantage to this kind of
14 technique is that you can set up appropriate streams of
15 questions depending on how they might respond. So, for
16 instance, if the question is: Do you approve or
17 disapprove of clearcutting, if they say they
18 disapprove, you can then ask them why and go at another
19 series of questions. If they say they approve of it,
20 then you wouldn't bother.

21 Using telephone interview techniques it's
22 very easy to do that sort of thing and kind of improves
23 the efficiency in the way in which it is done. You can
24 have a stream of questions that makes sense for that
25 person.

1 Some of those same advantages can be
2 obtained with in-person door to door interviews
3 that used to be used more commonly, but those
4 interviews are much more expensive to do and people are
5 much less likely to open their door to interviewers,
6 particularly in urban areas now than they used to be.

7 So all of these are reasons why, for the
8 most part, most general public opinion surveys done in
9 Canada and the United States -- I don't know what
10 proportion, but a vast majority are using telephone
11 interview techniques.

12 Q. Thank you, Dr. Neuman. Can I ask
13 you, have you had an opportunity to review pages
14 19,255 through to 19,272 of the transcripts, Volume
15 114?

16 A. Yes, I have.

17 Q. Can I take you to the 19,258 to a
18 concern that was expressed by the then chairman of the
19 Board, Mr. Jeffrey. If I can read it for you.
20 Beginning at the last paragraph on page 19,258:

21 "Just to give some very sort of
22 commonplace examples. Somebody may come
23 to your home during the dinner hour with
24 a petition and say: Would you like to
25 support the campaign against such and

1 such a project. It could be a highway,
2 landfill site or anything. The person
3 whom the person bringing the
4 petition forward may be engaged in a
5 dinner party or anything else and may
6 easily say: Where do I sign, thank you
7 very much. I don't have time to discuss
8 it right now, but I will sign it, and he
9 signs it."

10 Do you have any those -- or do you share
11 any of those such concerns in respect of this national
12 survey that you have been giving evidence on?

13 A. I guess my concern would be that that
14 somehow will be represented or misrepresented to some
15 kind of researcher poll and from what's described in
16 this transcript that's not -- I wouldn't call that
17 research in any way.

18 That strikes me as some kind of advocacy
19 canvassing where people are gathering names on a
20 petition to support or oppose some particular project.
21 To me that doesn't -- there is no relationship to
22 actual survey research.

23 Q. Can I ask you, can public opinion
24 surveys be used to predict and analyse social impacts?

25 A. Yes, they can and surveys are in fact

1 quite widely used in social impact assessment.

2 Q. All right. Are they effective?

3 A. Yes, if properly designed and
4 executed. In other words, if they are used
5 appropriately they are.

6 Q. If I could turn you once again to
7 that reference in the transcripts. The reference is
8 going to appear on page 19,266, line 23 when Mr. Buss,
9 a witness appearing at that time, was asked if peace of
10 mind and lack of stress are commonly cited as social
11 impacts. His response was that he did not know.

12 Can I ask you whether you know?

13 A. Yes, I do know.

14 Q. All right. Does it surprise you at
15 all that someone like Mr. Buss, that I understand is
16 knowledgeable in social impact assessment, would give
17 that answer to this question?

18 A. Well, it would surprise me that
19 somebody knowledgeable about social impact assessment
20 would give that answer. I'm not familiar with Mr.
21 Buss' qualifications. So, frankly, I don't know
22 whether to be surprised in that case or not. They are
23 commonly cited social impacts.

24 Q. On page 19,267 Mr. Buss describes the
25 basis for his assessment presented in this report.

1 Which methodology do you have feel has a higher level
2 of reliability, that used by Mr. Buss or that used in
3 the public opinion survey of forestry issues and the
4 professional foresters survey?

5 A. By his methodology you are referring
6 to what he described in the transcript as the basis for
7 his opinion?

8 Q. Yes.

9 A. And your question was, I'm sorry?
10 The question?

11 Q. Which methodology do you feel has a
12 higher level of reliability, that used by Mr. Buss as
13 identified in the transcripts or that used in the
14 public opinion survey and the professional foresters
15 survey?

16 A. Quite clearly, you know, an
17 appropriate -- a true research approach as used by the
18 two surveys, the public opinion and the foresters
19 surveys, would be much more reliable simply because
20 they represent two research-based established social
21 science principles where not only is it designed to
22 gather in a representative way, but everything is
23 documented and somebody else can come and examine that
24 documentation and form their own conclusions as to
25 whether it was done properly or not.

1 It strikes me that what Mr. Buss did was
2 simply provide his own personal opinion of what he
3 heard from a number of sources and people and his
4 experience in that particular locale.

5 That's certainly -- I mean, that may
6 be -- he may have heard correctly and have that
7 information, but in essence that really reflects one
8 person's particular experience or what they heard and
9 it's hard to know what biases or selectivity Mr. Buss
10 used and what we heard and then how he made sense of
11 that information.

12 So it's basically one person's sort of
13 anecdotal experience versus a research study that was
14 designed to get a representative sampling of opinion
15 that's not driven by one particular point of view or
16 experience.

17 Q. I take it there would be -- if you
18 were asked in a qualitative question, the surveys in
19 which you were involved there is a greater amount of
20 time expended in minimizing bias in comparison to Mr.
21 Buss'?

22 A. Well, yes, certainly there was quite
23 a bit more time, but just the nature and structure of
24 the activity was sort of a project set up to be a
25 specific research project to collect a representative

1 sample of opinion in an objective way with a number of
2 steps specifically taken to minimize any kind of bias,
3 and also further to document exactly when it was done,
4 the nature of the questions, how the data were
5 collected and the results and so forth such that, you
6 know, a hearing such as this could then look at it and
7 ask questions and examine the evidence, so to speak.

8 Certainly from what I've read it would
9 probably be difficult to do with Mr. Buss' in terms of
10 looking at exactly what he heard and how he interpreted
11 that.

12 Q. Thank you. Now, at page 19,217, Mr.
13 Buss states that:

14 "People are concerned about how we spend
15 our money in forestry."

16 Based on the work you have completed and
17 have been involved in, would you conclude that this is
18 a high priority item in the public's mind?

19 A. I'm sorry, how the government spends
20 money?

21 Q. About how we spend our money in
22 forestry.

23 A. I think it's fair to say that if you
24 asked Canadians - and some of the questions on these
25 surveys did so in one form or another - people would

1 say: Yes, how we spend money is important. We
2 shouldn't spend too much and it should be spent in an
3 appropriate way.

4 But I also think it is fair to say that
5 if you put that priority up against other priorities in
6 terms of forest management, that how the money is spent
7 would be very low in the list.

8 One of the specific examples that I can
9 think of from the presentation I gave you was the one
10 showing considerations in deciding which logging
11 methods ought to be used where we gave them four
12 considerations and said: How important is each one of
13 these in deciding how forests ought to be harvested.
14 If you remember from that slide, the cost of the method
15 was least apt to be considered very important in
16 relation to environmental protection, how fast the
17 forests could be regenerated and those kinds of issues.

18 Certainly from a number of surveys that I
19 have seen or been involved in, when you are dealing
20 with environmental or natural resource issues such as
21 forestry the public places a much higher priority in
22 environmental protection and resource protection, if
23 you will, or maintenance than on the actual cost of
24 these activities and questions asking: Should more
25 money or funds be spent, is there enough being done,

1 the public invariably says - and one of the slides I
2 presented showed it - the government isn't doing enough
3 to protect the forests, it is not doing enough to
4 protect the environment. More needs to be done. Where
5 the question is asked that implies more funds if
6 necessary.

7 Environmental and resource issues are of
8 great concern to Canadians and, you know, people are
9 concerned enough and worried enough that they think
10 this is something which needs a higher priority than it
11 has been given at this point.

12 So in the scheme of things the cost or
13 the way -- how we spend our money in forest management
14 in relative terms is not as important as other
15 priorities.

16 MR. MARTEL: The public for the past two
17 or three years, though, the environment has stood No. 1
18 in terms of the public, but doesn't translate itself
19 into, though, changing very many opinions in terms of
20 how they proceed to pay selectorily or otherwise. I
21 mean, that's not a new phenomena that it stands No. 1,
22 the environment.

23 DR. NEUMAN: Well, first, I think that I
24 am not sure that it would be fair or accurate to say
25 that the environment is the No. 1 issue.

1 I think that there are often times -- and
2 part of this I think is a function of the way and the
3 limitations in which survey results are reported in the
4 media.

5 Often times there are questions that say:
6 What's the most important issue facing Canada, facing
7 Ontario, facing Metro Toronto and it is a top of mind
8 kind of what's in people's minds, what's most salient.
9 What is the first thing that comes to their mind.

10 That's interesting to get an idea of what
11 are people thinking of, what is at the top of their
12 mind, what's the thing they come out with first.

13 Certainly what you have seen is that
14 mention of environmental issues where the environment
15 over the last five or six years there has been a steady
16 increase in the number of people, a proportion of
17 Canadians that will think of the environment as the top
18 of mind issue, but that's only one very superficial way
19 of getting a sense of the public's concerns about those
20 issues because people that might mention sort of
21 employment as, you know, the top of mind issue, you
22 might then ask them: How important are all these other
23 issues and you might ask environment or other things.

24 You get beyond the sort of top of mind
25 salience, but when you get into specific issues you

1 then get a measure of what they think about it: Yes,
2 that's quite important, and then if you follow it
3 through with a number of questions and even ask: How
4 important is this compared to that you get a truer
5 measure.

6 So, unfortunately, the fact that this
7 most important question is something which the media
8 likes to sort of present I think gives the impression
9 that somehow that's sort of a true measure. The same
10 way that: Who did you vote for in the election is a
11 true member of who you support. In that case, that
12 does provide a useful barometer of sort of where
13 opinion is on those kinds of issues.

14 I think that perhaps the final part of
15 your question or comment, I mean over the last three or
16 four years environmental issues have taken a place in
17 Canadian's conscienceness that it has never taken
18 before.

19 Certainly if you look at surveys
20 stretching over the last 15 years, if you look at a lot
21 of other kinds of indications such as the types of
22 personal actions persons might take for environmental
23 issues and so forth, I think it's clear that, you know,
24 we have reached a place in the last couple of years
25 where we have never been before and, you know, it's

1 certainly my opinion and that of a lot of other people
2 that this is simply not a fad that's going to
3 disappear.

4 Certainly we are in the midst of an
5 economic recession at this point and I think in terms
6 of public opinion the environment is probably not quite
7 as top of mind, not quite as salient as it was because
8 there is all this attention on economic issues, people
9 are losing their jobs. I mean, there are other things
10 going on. So the top of mind salience is less than it
11 was.

12 If you ask people the same questions
13 about concern about environment, concern about drinking
14 water quality or air that they breathe or loss of
15 forest lands or the greenhouse effect, I mean, the
16 surveys show that there is perhaps a slight reduction,
17 but that those concerns haven't disappeared and
18 people's expectations about things to be done to
19 protect the environment haven't disappeared as well and
20 that, you know, people have not stopped recycling
21 household waste, they have not stopped doing other
22 sorts of things. Some curtailing maybe because they
23 have got a little less money to spend on certain
24 things. So it is perhaps plateaued or loss a bit
25 because of the current times, but by no means has it

1 disappeared.

2 MR. MARTEL: But how do you account for
3 the public if the No. 1 issue is global warming and
4 it's caused to a large degree through fossil fuels and
5 you go out on the street and in every car there is one
6 person in it.

7 Now, if they were really concerned -- I
8 mean, when people used to travel to work they used to
9 commute together, four and five per car. Today nobody
10 travels together. The cars are one person per car,
11 two-car families essentially and if that's the No. 1
12 concern, why doesn't it translate into some action with
13 respect to using public transit, using a whole variety
14 of things that would reduce the amount of emission
15 that's causing us great concern but doesn't seem to
16 lead to much action.

17 DR. NEUMAN: I mean, that's a good
18 question, but a couple of responses to that.

19 One response is that social change never
20 happens or rarely happens overnight unless you're
21 dealing with a situation that might be considered sort
22 of a war time sort of emergency. Social changes always
23 take a certain amount of time.

24 I guess two responses I would have. One,
25 yes, you're right. A lot of people do things which

1 don't fit with their attitudes and that sort of thing,
2 but there are a lot of changes that people are making.
3 If you look at public response to blue box recycling
4 programs as one example, people's purchase of what they
5 believe are more environmentally friendly products is
6 another example. I mean these things...

7 MR. MARTEL: Don't hurt.

8 DR. NEUMAN: ...don't hurt and those are
9 things that people were not doing a few years ago.

10 I think there is another dimension of
11 this that I think needs to be kept in mind and that
12 is -- well, two issues.

13 Yes, people don't always act in
14 accordance with what they believe. That's not only
15 true in terms of environmental issues, but other
16 realms. People believe in eating well and all kind of
17 other things and people aren't always perfect or do
18 things exactly the way that they feel they should.

19 There is another issue and that are
20 structural, institutional constraints in terms of the
21 way society is organized that don't make it easy for
22 people to sort of simply switch easily from one to
23 another.

24 So, yes, somebody who lives within
25 striking distance of a subway line and works somewhere

1 near a subway line can make that choice between driving
2 and taking public transit and they have got some kind
3 of choice and with a little extra effort they can do
4 it, but for people who for economic or other reasons
5 can't live within sort of the scope of the public
6 transit system because they can't afford to live close
7 enough to where they work or whatever other reason,
8 they are in a place where it might take them by public
9 transit maybe two buses and a subway to get to where
10 they work, you are talking about a situation very
11 different and, you know, it is realistic to expect that
12 somebody is going to, you know, make that kind of
13 sacrifice in order to make that kind of effort.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thanks, Dr. Neuman. Can we
15 get back to timber management, Mr. O'Leary.

16 MR. O'LEARY: Yes.

17 DR. NEUMAN: I hope I answered your
18 question.

19 MR. O'LEARY: Q. You have made mention,
20 Dr. Neuman, already to a subsequent survey that is in
21 the process of being released and that's the 1991
22 national survey on the Canadian public opinion on
23 forestry issues. Can you tell us why that survey was
24 undertaken?

25 DR. NEUMAN: A. Yes. That survey was

1 undertaken, I guess, for three reasons. Quite briefly.

2 One was to update results of some of the
3 questions that were in the '89 survey in a sence to
4 track public opinion and see the extent to which their
5 path has not been changed in those opinions over that
6 space of time.

7 There were some other additional issues
8 which Forestry Canada wanted to address dealing with
9 particular initiatives that they were undertaken or
10 other new issues that hadn't been addressed in the
11 previous survey, and the final objective and perhaps
12 the most germane in terms of this particular hearing is
13 that they wanted to get some information on something
14 for which no previous information really existed.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. Did you say the
16 survey for the purposes of this particular hearing?

17 DR. NEUMAN: I'm sorry, no. They didn't
18 do it for those purposes, but the third objective is
19 probably the most germane in terms of this hearing.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Sorry.

21 DR. NEUMAN: The most relevant. The
22 purpose was to get some measure of Canadian public's
23 priority on different forest values or the kind of
24 benefits or values which people might place on forests
25 and providing a balance between what are called timber

1 and non-timber values.

2 This is, I guess, an issue which Forestry
3 Canada is trying to grapple because they haven't in the
4 past and they felt it was important to get some measure
5 of public opinion in terms of the relative importance
6 which Canadian have places'd on different values and
7 different benefits of forest resources and that
8 information is, I guess, relevant in terms of this
9 exercise.

10 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Can you tell us, what
11 methodology was used in the preparation of that survey,
12 the 1991?

13 A. The methodology for the '91 survey
14 was essentially the same as for the '89 survey, same
15 telephone interviewing techniques, roughly the same
16 sample size. In all practicalities the same procedures
17 were used.

18 Q. I appreciate that you are not in a
19 position to provide us with any insider information on
20 this, but can we assume that because the methodology is
21 quite similar that ultimately the Board and other
22 parties can place the same high degree of confidence in
23 its results?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Approximately?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Dr. Neuman, in your view should the
3 results of the survey such as 1989 survey be used in
4 designing a timber management planning process?

5 A. Well, I certainly think it can be and
6 I would think that some of the results would be
7 relevant in terms of using it as one indicator, but
8 certainly a useful one of what the public's overall
9 priorities and concerns would be with respect to forest
10 management.

11 Certainly there is no information that
12 would provide expert opinion as to how forest
13 management ought to be done, but assuming that forest
14 management planning is intended to reflect, I guess,
15 the views and priorities of Ontarians overall this
16 research provides some insight, some useful insight
17 into those opinions and priorities in a fairly
18 objective and documented way.

19 Q. Thank you. Just so I understand you
20 correctly, are you suggesting that a survey, and we are
21 talk about the 1989, and presumably the 1991 when
22 ultimately released would help broaden the spectrum of
23 views which a tribunal such as this Board would --

24 MR. FREIDIN: Why don't you ask him what
25 use it would be instead of leading the witness.

1 MR. O'LEARY: It was just a follow up on
2 the last question. This was his response and I was
3 just trying to make sure I understood it correctly.

4 Q. You understand the gist of my
5 question. I ask you, would that be the situation?

6 DR. NEUMAN: A. Yes, I think if I
7 haven't made myself clear in terms of how it can be
8 used I will endeavor to do so again.

9 Q. Can you tell us, what do the results
10 of the 1889 survey tell you in terms of the
11 effectiveness of current public consultation techniques
12 in timber management planning?

13 A. Well, the survey certainly didn't
14 address specifically -- did not provide an evaluation
15 of timber management planning in Ontario, but certainly
16 suggests that the public is not as informed as it might
17 be about timber management issues reflected in the fact
18 that (a) there are some misperceptions that are
19 apparent and (b), the clear indication of interest in
20 learning more about timber management.

21 It would also indicate that the public is
22 certainly not comfortable with, I guess, the conditions
23 and trends of forest management in Ontario and that
24 suggests that their priorities or views about what's
25 important about forests and forest management are not

1 being reflected in the way they are being managed.

2 So there is a gap between what the public
3 considers to be important and how they consider what
4 importance is being played in the way in which forests
5 are managed.

6 Q. Can you tell me, and again I don't
7 want to ask you to reveal insider information, but so
8 much as you can in relation to the 1991 survey, would
9 your opinion change in respect of the same question?

10 A. In terms of the usefulness of the
11 survey?

12 Q. Yes.

13 A. No, I would think actually the '91
14 survey, because it's somewhat more recent, might even
15 be more useful potentially.

16 Q. Thank you.

17 MR. O'LEARY: Subject to any questions
18 from the Board I am going to ask Dr. Neuman to proceed
19 with his presentation on the forester survey.

20 MADAM CHAIR: One question, Mr. O'Leary.

21 Dr. Neuman, what is the cost of doing a
22 survey. Can you give me a very -- for the 1989 and
23 1991 survey. Would one survey of that size be in the
24 order of a quarter million dollars, a half a million
25 dollars?

1 DR. NEUMAN: The '89 survey -- I haven't
2 got an exact figure, but the '89 survey cost around, I
3 believe, \$125,000. That included all aspects including
4 presentations and slides and so forth and that is -- I
5 think that will be considered, I guess, a competitive
6 price in the sense that the contract was awarded on a
7 tendering basis. So there was competitive bidding on
8 price as well as other aspects. So that would be I
9 think a fairly reasonable guide for a survey that size.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

11 DR. NEUMAN: The only other piece of
12 information I would add is that the largest components
13 of that cost are two things; the size of the sample and
14 it was large and the length of the questionnaire which
15 was long. A smaller sample or a shorter survey would
16 reduce the costs dramatically. Those are the two
17 primary determinants of the cost.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

19 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Just one last question,
20 if I may. Dr. Neuman, from the 1989 survey, can you
21 tell us, can you form any opinion as to whether or
22 not -- or how effective or the quality of the
23 information that is being given to the public in
24 respect of timber management planning?

25 DR. NEUMAN: A. Well, it certainly would

1 suggest that the public is relying on sources which are
2 the major media sources.

3 We didn't ask specifically about kinds of
4 information that they got, but it would suggest -- the
5 results would suggest to me, and I don't know whether
6 it would surprise anybody else, that a typical Canadian
7 or Ontarian hasn't gone -- or hasn't received much
8 information about timber management planning in
9 Ontario. This was an '89 survey. Whether that would
10 be different today I can't really say.

11 Q. May I ask you to proceed with your
12 presentation with respect to the foresters survey.

13 A. I believe this presentation is --
14 well, I think we can make it a bit shorter. I believe
15 there has been some introduction of this survey, so I
16 won't dwell on this too much.

17 This was a survey of professional
18 foresters across Canada done by a combination of
19 Omnifacts Research where I was at the time in
20 collaboration with Environics Research and Crump out of
21 Montreal.

22 Just briefly on the introduction. This
23 simply indicates that foresters play a very critical
24 roll in forest management because they have
25 professional expertise, unique understanding of forest

1 issues. Also, we found out from the 1989 survey that
2 foresters are highly credible source of information to
3 the Canadian public, at least in theory. We also found
4 out that most Canadians hadn't heard from foresters,
5 but they do believe that foresters are a credible
6 source.

7 It is also the case that very little
8 information was available previous to this survey on
9 what foresters thought on forest management issues.
10 There was only one previous survey of foresters that
11 has been done and that was in British Columbia of
12 members of their particular professional organizations.
13 So foresters play a critical roll, but not much
14 information of this sort.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Dr. Neuman. How
16 many slides do you have for this section of your
17 presentation?

18 DR. NEUMAN: I would say about 20.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Why don't we give it an
20 exhibit number now as we did for the national survey.
21 This will be Exhibit 2026.

22 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2026: Twenty slides re Dr. Neuman's
23 presentation.

24 DR. NEUMAN: Shall I continue?

25 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please.

1 DR. NEUMAN: So this was the first ever
2 nation-wide survey of professional foresters
3 commissioned by Forestry Canada. The purpose was
4 generally to obtain the views and perspectives on
5 pertinent forest management issues.

6 I believe you have a copy of the
7 questionnaire to know specifically and, as I've
8 mentioned before, the highlights were included as a
9 special insert or supplement to the first report to
10 parliament or the state of forestry in Canada. It was
11 intended to provide the foresters' perspective on many
12 of the issues being addressed in that report. It was
13 released in February of '91.

14 The survey was conducted by a team from
15 three firms led by myself.

16 Questionnaire design. Similar to the
17 other one. It was designed by myself and other senior
18 researchers in consultation with Forestry Canada and
19 some outside foresters. Again, to make sure that the
20 terms were technically accurate.

21 This is a self-administered format which
22 was different than the public opinion surveys. The
23 reason in this case is we are dealing with a very
24 different population. We are dealing with a population
25 that is well informed on the issues, they are

1 professional foresters, we are asking them about their
2 with work. It is a population that we can easily reach
3 by mail because we had up-to-date addresses from
4 foresters' associations, a literate population that
5 could respond to a paper and pencil test and add all
6 kinds of elaborations and comments and that sort and it
7 was very cost effective.

8 This kind of survey costs considerably
9 less than the public opinion survey by telephone
10 methods. You can have a longer survey and also we
11 could ensure confidentiality in that there were no
12 marks or no place on the survey where they needed to
13 put their name. That was important because many
14 foresters work for industry and government.

15 We wanted their opinion as professionals
16 and if they didn't feel that their answers would be
17 confidential they may not feel so forthcoming or able
18 to be honest in terms of what they are saying because
19 what they believe may not be in sync with their
20 employer.

21 In this case we pre-tested on a small
22 sample of foresters in Nova Scotia in English and
23 Quebec in French to make sure that the questions made
24 sense. It worked quite well.

25 These were the topics. I am not going to

1 go through all of the results. Forest conditions and
2 problems, forest management practices, specific forest
3 management issues and performance ratings of government
4 and industry and the role of the public in forest
5 management decisions.

6 Again, it is very different. We are
7 dealing with an expert population in this case of
8 foresters who perhaps are in a unique position to
9 comment about forest management issues.

10 We mailed about 4,500 questionnaires out
11 in 1990 based on this we got from associations and we
12 included all of the majority foresters in the three
13 largest provinces and all the foresters in the other
14 provinces. We didn't send it to all the ones in B.C.,
15 Quebec and Ontario for budgetary reasons, but 80 per
16 cent of the foresters are in those three provinces.

17 Okay. Just to give you an indication of
18 the sample. We got about 2,300 responses back. It is
19 about 55 per cent of the total. You can see the rate
20 of response is fairly similar across the provinces;
21 highest Newfoundland and lowest in British Columbia.
22 In Ontario, you can see that 405 surveys were
23 completed. That was 62 per cent of all registered
24 foresters in the province.

25 Okay. Survey results. I will try and go

1 quickly in the interest of getting through this.

2 MR. O'LEARY: Not too quickly, we have to
3 understand it.

4 DR. NEUMAN: Okay. Stop me if anybody
5 needs to.

6 Again, I am just going to go through some
7 of the results. Copies of the full report, I believe,
8 can be provided if necessary, if it hasn't already been
9 done. Most of these results are by region.

10 Overall condition of forest in the
11 province. Again, we are asking a expert opinion here.
12 We are not asking sort of the general public. These
13 people should have a fairly good idea of what they are
14 talking about. As you can see, there is a somewhat
15 mixed reaction. If you look at Ontario, the majority
16 describing the condition as fair, 28 per cent said
17 excellent or good, 14 per cent said poor.

18 Obviously as you can see in this case,
19 and I will say at this point in constrast to the public
20 opinion survey you do see some very noticeable regional
21 difference in the results of this particular survey.

22 Part of that reflects the fact that the
23 forest industry and the nature of the forest does
24 differ very dramatically from region to region. The
25 forest sector and forest industry and the nature of the

1 forests in B.C. is very different than what it is in
2 Ontario or Atlantic Canada. There is some basis for
3 this.

4 Seriousness of problems impacting
5 forests, and what we have is the dark blue is the
6 proportion of foresters saying it's a very serious
7 problem and with the light blue it varies somewhat.
8 You can see the top issues for foresters, funding for
9 forest management, funding for research and
10 development, disease and insect damage; down the list,
11 number of trees planted, wildlife management and
12 climate change. In relative terms those aren't seen as
13 serious problems affecting the forest.

14 We asked the question and we gave all
15 these choices. What is most important factor that
16 affects forest conditions in your province. I should
17 say most of these questions asked foresters to respond
18 to the question in terms of their province because
19 that's where they were familiar. 51 per cent said the
20 forest management practice in general is most important
21 compared to pests and disease, land use ownership and
22 tenure and harvest rate.

23 How good a job is being done to manage
24 the forests in the province? Again, you get regional
25 results clearly. Fairly similar to the question on

1 conditions. If you look at Ontario, the majority say
2 on okay job, fair is kind of a middle kind of response,
3 26 per cent are quite positive, 19 per cent are
4 negative. A somewhat different picture than you get
5 from the general public and I will call that a somewhat
6 balanced response. It is not overwhelmingly positive or
7 negative.

8 The current forest management performance
9 in the province in a number of areas. That's the
10 general question and then we broke it down into
11 specific areas and most foresters are able to these
12 questions because they are involved professionally.

13 Very positive ratings in fire management,
14 reforestation and to a lesser extent pest management.
15 The least likely to get positive ratings in the areas
16 of promotion of non-timber values, collection, analysis
17 information and stand tending. Again, it's all
18 relative in terms of positive versus negative.

19 We asked them, and this was an open-ended
20 question where we didn't prompt them: How are forest
21 management practices better than today than they were
22 10 years ago. These were their responses:
23 Reforestation, harvest planning practices, integrate
24 forest management, government initiatives.

25 Those were the kinds of things that

1 unprompted foresters wrote in in their own handwriting.
2 So it took them some effort to say that, yes, forest
3 management in these areas are better. Public
4 involvement, however, is fairly down on the list, only
5 8 per cent.

6 We asked a follow-up questions: How are
7 forest management practices worse today than they were.
8 I think it is relevant to say here that 30 per cent say
9 there are no areas where things are worse.

10 Those that did answer, they talked about
11 harvesting or overcutting. Obviously, that 25 per cent
12 is a different segment than those that think harvesting
13 practices are better, those 35. So those aren't the
14 same people answering both. Those are different
15 segments.

16 These are the areas where foresters feel
17 things have gotten worse: Harvesting, overcutting,
18 government inaction and bureaucracy, research funding
19 and programs and so forth.

20 The overall job being done in managing
21 forests by different sectors. As you can see, some of
22 that's not quite up there, but provincial government
23 and federal government over to the left and you can see
24 that foresters are most critical of the federal
25 government. A third say they are doing a poor job

1 compared to only 17 per cent saying the provincial
2 gouvernement is. The forest industry is somewhere in
3 between provincial and federal governments and in those
4 areas where there are private woodlot owners they are
5 somewhat similar. So, again, breaking it down by
6 particular sector.

7 This is quite a busy slide, but asking to
8 rate provincial government performance on a number of
9 specific areas. Again, similar to the overall
10 question. This certainly provides an indication of
11 consistency, if nothing else.

12 Very positive about the provincial
13 government management in terms of fire management,
14 reforestation and to a lesser extent issues like pest
15 management, policy development, the least positive or
16 less likely said poor job is being done in the areas of
17 research, stand tending and public information and
18 education. Those are the areas where foresters are
19 most critical of provincial governments. This is
20 across all provincial governments. We do have Ontario
21 numbers, but I won't start digging those out at this
22 particular moment unless you ask me to.

23 Now, we also asked the foresters what
24 they think the public thinks. I hope you can see that.
25 This is the question on the left, is the question we

1 already asked about the job being done to manage
2 forests in the province and you can see that there is
3 sort of a balanced response.

4 The one over to the right, how do they
5 think the public would answer this question and fairly
6 accurately foresters believe that the public could be
7 much more critical or much more negative about forest
8 management. So what this shows is that foresters have
9 a reasonably accurate review of the general public's
10 view on these kinds of questions. So I think that's
11 useful to keep in mind.

12 To go back, one of the questions I don't
13 have a slide for is we asked foresters: How well do
14 you think the general public understands forest issues.
15 For the most part the foresters said the public doesn't
16 understand forest management issues very well. Again,
17 I have got the numbers if you want the specifics, but
18 basically foresters don't believe the public is very
19 well informed and that's their view.

20 With that being said, the results have
21 not indicated that foresters don't think the public
22 ought to be involved in these kinds of decisions
23 despite the fact that they don't think the public is
24 well informed. A third think the public currently has
25 too little influence in forest management decisions, 40

1 per cent think they have about the right amount of
2 influence and only a fifth, 22 per cent, think that
3 they have too much influence.

4 On a related issue, we asked foresters to
5 rate the current opportunities for public involvement
6 in forest management in their province and these are
7 the results by region. You can see some real
8 differences there. In Ontario, in fact there is a more
9 positive rating of opportunities than really any other
10 part of the country and I'm sure this hearing must have
11 something to do with that. Contrast that to Quebec
12 where most foresters feel that the opportunities are
13 very poor, but you can see in Ontario 45 per cent think
14 it is excellent and that's less than half, the other
15 half or more think the opportunities are fair or poor.

16 Finally, foresters gave themselves a bit
17 of a pat on the back. They consider themselves to be
18 the most effective spokespeople influencing the
19 public's understanding of forest issues. 42 per cent
20 thought that they were the most effective spokespeople
21 compared to media personalities, environmental and
22 wilderness groups spokespeople, government and industry
23 scientists, government officials and so forth.

24 Just a few conclusions and implications
25 at the end. Strengths in terms of -- sort of the

1 positive things that foresters had to say about how
2 forest management is practised today. Most thought a
3 very good job was being done in the areas of fire
4 management, reforestation, pest management. Wide
5 spread agreement about improvements over the past 10
6 years: Reforestation, planning and also non-timber
7 values. I mean, there were some foresters that felt
8 there had been some improvements in that area.

9 Weaknesses. Broad concerns about
10 foresters, about long-term wood supply and
11 sustainability of wood supply in their province,
12 criticism of forest management in the areas of stand
13 tending, collection and analysis of information,
14 technical information, public information and
15 education. Most likely to be critical than not.

16 There was an awful lot of criticism about
17 what was seen as government inaction and funding. A
18 lot of concern about funding for research and so forth
19 and not surprising given that foresters are a major
20 client for the results of research activity programs.

21 Performance by sector. Provincial
22 governments received the highest ratings, positive in
23 certain areas. I don't think I need to read them.

24 Negative in terms of stand tending,
25 public information and enforcement of regulations.

1 The forest industry industry sort of gets
2 ratings inbetween and the federal government was the
3 most widely criticized. Keep in mind they pay for the
4 survey. They weren't surprised, but they weren't
5 terribly happy to see this. They took it well.

6 Just a slide about Ontario foresters,
7 concerns about funding levels and increasing amount of
8 the NSR lands, not satisfactorily restocked lands,
9 that's what it stands for. They were positive about
10 wildlife management, non-timber values in terms of how
11 that was being managed in the province. The provincial
12 government performance was more likely be positive than
13 provincial governments in other parts of Canada.

14 They were quite negative about
15 reforestation efforts, information, collection and
16 analysis. The federal government, much more critical
17 of the federal government and the forest -- the FRDAs,
18 the agreements, the federal/provincial development
19 agreements. Perhaps, again, relevant to this
20 particular panel, they were the least positive about
21 public involvement.

22 Views on public opinion. They saw the
23 public as poorly informed about forest issues. They
24 considered public opinions to be very different from
25 their own. Some of those slides I am not showing

1 today. They saw the public as have views very distinct
2 from their own, but they also felt the public has a
3 legitimate role. Despite the fact they didn't agree
4 with the public, they also seem to be saying: Yes, the
5 public ought to be involved in these kinds of
6 decisions.

7 That's end of this presentation.

8 MR. O'LEARY: Q. I note, Dr. Neuman,
9 that you did not make any specific reference to a
10 margin of error or the accuracy value which I called it
11 earlier which we identified as being prevalent in the
12 1989 survey of plus or minus 1.9 per cent.

13 Can you tell us why there is no specific
14 number in the forester survey?

15 A. Yes, I think that point probably
16 deserves to be clarified. The plus or minus number,
17 the margin of sampling error applies when you are doing
18 a sample survey of a large population.

19 In this particular case, we in essence
20 did almost a census of foresters across the country.
21 We sent the questionnaire out to, in essence, all of
22 the registered foresters and while we didn't receive
23 all of them back, they all had an opportunity to
24 participate. Over half did respond.

25 So this kind of sampling statistic which

1 applies when you are doing a small number of
2 individuals in a huge population doesn't apply when you
3 have actually got responses from more than half. It
4 simply isn't -- technically you could apply it, but it
5 simply isn't meaningful because we are dealing with a
6 much smaller finite population and it's much closer to
7 to a census.

8 Q. Can you tell us what degree of
9 confidence the parties to this hearing and the Board
10 can place on the foresters survey?

11 A. Yes, I can. Again, the assessment is
12 a qualitative one because there is no particular
13 statistic or number that you can apply to say this
14 is -- what has confidence or not, but, again, based on
15 the way in which this survey was designed and executed,
16 based on the nature of the results in terms of the
17 profile foresters responding, being a very good profile
18 of foresters overall and the level of internal
19 consistency within different questions gives me a lot
20 of confidence that this survey accurately recorded the
21 views of these foresters who participated.

22 Further to that, the only other, I guess,
23 piece of information that I would draw to make that
24 conclusion is the fact that those people in the forest
25 sector, people in Forestry Canada and professional

1 foresters who looked at this information indicated to
2 me that these results made sense to them in terms of
3 their understanding of foresters' views and some of the
4 differences in different parts of the country.

5 So there is a certainly amount of
6 validity that one sometimes gets when you come up with
7 findings and show them to people who are familiar.
8 Based on that all I am quite confident these results
9 are accurate.

10 Q. Thank you. I am going to ask you the
11 same question I did with respect to the 1989 survey and
12 that is, do you feel in your view whether or not the
13 results could or should be used in designing a timber
14 management planning process?

15 A. Well, I do think so and I think that
16 given that foresters are a well informed and highly
17 involved, I guess, set of individuals in terms of
18 timber management planning in Ontario and elsewhere,
19 certainly the views, respective priorities and concerns
20 that foresters express I would think would be directly
21 applicable and relevant to the development of timber
22 management planning in Ontario and elsewhere.

23 Some of the limitations one might apply
24 to public opinion surveys in terms of awareness and
25 understanding and so forth wouldn't really apply in

1 this case. We are talking about expert judgments and,
2 I guess, collected in a fairly novel way because
3 foresters don't have a lot of other opportunities to
4 express their views as professionals given that they
5 are largely employed by governments and industry whose
6 views may or may not match their own.

7 Q. Right. Can you tell me, have you
8 used the results of public opinion polls or surveys in
9 the past to assist in environmental assessment and
10 public consultation?

11 A. Yes, I have.

12 Q. Can you give us some examples of
13 that?

14 A. Yes. Some examples, none involving
15 forestry issues. I'm not aware of any forestry
16 environmental assessments in any case, but a couple of
17 waste management projects. One specifically for the
18 region of Halton. It was done in 1988 and that was
19 part of their waste management master planning process
20 which was going through the Environmental Assessment
21 Act in Ontario. They had a survey commissioned by
22 Environics which I was involved in dealing with a
23 number of issues.

24 There was also a survey done in the
25 Greater Toronto Area for the solid waste interim

1 steering committee, I believe, in 1990 that was part of
2 the broad environmental assessment of solid waste
3 planning in the Greater Toronto Area and that was also
4 used as part of a broad environmental assessment.

5 The final example would be a local
6 Halifax survey that was part of a federal/provincial
7 environmental assessment for the development of a new
8 sewage treatment facility. The survey was done
9 specifically to provide guidance in the selection of a
10 site for a new facility. That was done in 1991.

11 So those would be the prime examples that
12 fit specifically within the environmental assessment
13 framework.

14 Q. Can I ask you whether or not you have
15 any opinion as to whether these public opinion surveys
16 could serve as a useful tool or role in social impact
17 assessment or public consultation?

18 A. Well, I do. I guess through my
19 experience not only, I guess, doing research and also
20 in my, I guess, involvement in public consultation with
21 the Ministry of the Environment and my involvement with
22 surveys specifically in the context of environmental
23 assessments I have come to the conclusion that public
24 opinion surveys do have an important role because --
25 not as the only or necessarily the primary method of

1 public consultation in these situations, but this kind
2 of research provides a unique contribution because it
3 is the only recognized way of gathering opinions from a
4 broad or dispersed population in a way that is cost
5 effective and fairly accurate and done in a way such
6 that the results are generally considered objective and
7 credible.

8 So I guess what I am saying is that
9 public opinion surveys provide complement to other
10 forms of public consultation, open houses, workshops,
11 advisory committees and so forth because it is a way of
12 ensuring that all segments of a given population or
13 community can be canvassed in some way and don't rely
14 on those being able and interested to attend meetings,
15 write written briefs and that sort of thing.

16 So it provides another -- I guess another
17 level of input that in essence can't be done through
18 other means.

19 I also think it's important because it is
20 often the case that other forms of public consultation
21 can at times be dominated by particular interests that
22 have very strong opinions that may be polarized and may
23 or may not represent the views of the broader public at
24 large.

25 The surveys are one way of making sure

1 that the public at large is heard from in some forum
2 and also provide some check if a particular party or
3 organization or interest claims that their point of
4 view is the point of view of the public at large.
5 Surveys provide some indication of seeing whether an
6 independent check -- whether there is some basis for
7 that.

8 So I feel quite strongly from my
9 experience in this kind of thing that the surveys are
10 not the only or even primary form of public
11 consultation, but in many circumstances provide an
12 important piece of the puzzle and provide a bit of
13 information that you really can't get through other
14 means.

15 Q. Dr. Neuman, can I turn you to
16 attachment one to the errata which was filed today
17 which is Exhibit 2024.

18 Again, what that is for the benefit of
19 the Board and other parties is simply a relisting of
20 reference in the witness statement to a number of
21 components that were mentioned both in the witness
22 statement of this panel and that of Ms. Simon which has
23 now been withdrawn.

24 Can I ask you, Dr. Neuman, whether or not
25 you can identify from the various polls or surveys that

1 you have been involved in or conducted, whether or not
2 these are areas of concern or conclusions that you can
3 draw as a result of your experiences?

4 A. You are talking about attachment one,
5 right?

6 Q. Yes, that's correct.

7 A. I just wanted to make sure. I'm
8 sorry, can you restate the question.

9 Q. All right. Can you tell us whether
10 or not --

11 MR. FREIDIN: What number are we looking
12 at, attachment one?

13 MR. O'LEARY: Yes.

14 Q. Whether or not from the information
15 that you have derived from the different surveys and
16 polls that you have been involved in, whether or not
17 those are areas that you can identify as concerns of
18 the public or conclusions that should be reached given
19 concerns expressed by the public through the surveys
20 and polls?

21 MR. FREIDIN: Madam Chair, I would like
22 to submit that this question is now asking this witness
23 based on his experience, not just based on the survey
24 results of this particular poll, but his full knowledge
25 in polls which we don't know the nature of, we have no

1 ability to cross-examine on the methodology of or
2 question the weight to be given to them, he is asking
3 questions now in the area of public consultation.

4 As I understanding your former ruling,
5 you indicated that that was an area of questioning that
6 this witness was not going to get into. Therefore, if
7 I am correct, I respectfully submit that this question
8 is improper.

9 MADAM CHAIR: The Board accepts Mr.
10 Freidin's objection.

11 MR. O'LEARY: I withdraw the question
12 then.

13 Q. Would I be out of order to ask, Dr.
14 Neuman, whether or not you feel there is any comment
15 you can make as an expert in public opinion in respect
16 of any of the items listed in attachment one to the
17 errata?

18 MR. FREIDIN: I don't think that changes
19 the nature of my objection, Madam Chair.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Is there anything more
21 specific, Mr. O'Leary?

22 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, the difficulty
23 I have is that we have, yes, an expert in public
24 opinion and has been so qualified.

25 MR. FREIDIN: No.

1 MR. O'LEARY: Yes.

2 MR. FREIDIN: I'm sorry to interrupt you.

3 MR. O'LEARY: And we have a gentleman who
4 has experience but has not been deemed qualified to
5 give evidence of an expert nature in respect of public
6 consultation.

7 I will observe, of course, the Board's
8 ruling in that respect, but this gentleman still has a
9 great deal of experience generally and like other
10 witnesses throughout this hearing, as I understand,
11 there has been a great deal of opinions given and based
12 upon this witness' experience I thought it might be of
13 assistance to the Board if he was asked if there was
14 any -- if he could draw certain conclusion out of the
15 surveys that we has been involved with, we know of two
16 that are before the Board presently, whether any of
17 these items identified here are conclusions or
18 determinations that can made as a result of that.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Well, Mr. O'Leary, we are
20 not going to get bogged down on that particular point
21 today. However, we are certainly eager to hear the
22 evidence of your next two witnesses and at the end of
23 their evidence the Board might revisit whether you have
24 any further questions for Dr. Neuman.

25 MR. O'LEARY: I would appreciate that.

1 Thank you, Madam Chair.

2 MS. SWENARCHUK: Madam Chair, might I
3 just add that my understanding of your previous ruling
4 was that Dr. Neuman would be held to the purposes for
5 which we all thought he was called which was to testify
6 to those parts of the witness statement written for Mr.
7 Heseltine, and with great respect I think these
8 subjects are quite different, quite separate, quite
9 additional to the the subjects that I see addressed in
10 response to Mr. Heseltine.

11 MADAM CHAIR: The Board has no intention
12 of listening to Dr. Neuman talk about his experiences
13 however valuable they might be with respect to other
14 matters of public consultation, but if there are any
15 further questions that deal directly with his
16 experience in conducting these surveys for Forestry
17 Canada on these topics, then we will listen to that.
18 Mr. O'Leary doesn't have those specific questions.

19 MR. O'LEARY: I don't, but if I may just
20 respond briefly, very briefly to my friend Ms.
21 Swenarchuk's comments.

22 In fact, these are areas that are
23 addressed in the witness statement and specifically
24 they are addressed at questions 5, question 41,
25 question 53, question 46, question 60, question 63 and

1 I believe -- yes, twice question 63. These are all
2 areas that this panel is giving evidence about.

3 MADAM CHAIR: And the qualifications of
4 your other two witnesses to answer these questions --

5 MR. O'LEARY: I appreciate that, but the
6 comment was that we had somehow gone beyond the
7 boundaries of the evidence that's been filed and I just
8 wanted to respond to that because I don't think that is
9 fair.

10 MR. MARTEL: You might then just ask the
11 questions involved directly in the witness and expand
12 on them based on the witness statement.

13 MR. FREIDIN: I just point out that most
14 of the questions except for maybe one of them are to be
15 given by Ms. Dube-Veilleux and Mr. Alexander and it was
16 for the very reason that I was concerned about Dr.
17 Neuman commenting on the validity of observations and
18 different experiences and different basis for their
19 opinion on public consultation within timber management
20 planning that I objected in the first place.

21 MADAM CHAIR: There is no point in
22 carrying on with this, but we will hear your other two
23 witnesses testify to those matters.

24 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Dr. Neuman, I just wish
25 to direct your attention to several of the Coalition's

1 terms and conditions which is Exhibit No. 1637 and
2 specifically, first of all, to term and condition No.
3 8.

4 In reviewing these, Madam Chair, they may
5 also give a great deal of concern and consternation to
6 my friend, Mr. Freidin, and perhaps these also could be
7 questions left until the end as well. I'm simply going
8 to be asking Dr. Neuman to refer to four of the terms
9 and conditions and ask him for his thoughts, but it is
10 in that gray area that straddles the public opinion and
11 public consultation.

12 MADAM CHAIR: The Board would prefer that
13 we get on with the evidence of Mr. Alexander and Ms.
14 Dube-Veilleux.

15 MR. FREIDIN: Could Mr. O'Leary advise us
16 of the four terms and conditions he is going to put to
17 the witness so that we can consider whether we have any
18 concerns about the questions.

19 MR. O'LEARY: I would be pleased to.
20 Eight, 34, 54 through 56 which is considered one area
21 and 128.

22 MR. FREIDIN: Thank you.

23 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Now Dr. Neuman, Exhibit
24 2021 is your paper, Part 3 of the National Forest
25 Sector Strategy for Canada, Second Implemenation

1 Progress Report and the Board is interested only in
2 those conclusions reached as a result of the 1989
3 national survey that you conducted and I wonder if we
4 can assist us under the heading of Sustainable
5 Development.

6 Are there any conclusions that you feel
7 should be highlighted and would be of benefit to the
8 parties and the Board? That's at page 15 of that
9 exhibit.

10 DR. NEUMAN: A. Well, I think so.
11 Again, as I indicated earlier, when I put this report
12 together I did not specifically restrict myself to the
13 results of the 1989 survey, but the results of the 1989
14 survey were certainly fairly prominent in information
15 that I used and certainly consistent with the other
16 information. So I can draw on that survey as well.

17 Specifically with reference to
18 sustainable development, that is not a specific topic
19 addressed in the '89 survey and some of the questions
20 that I am referring to here were, but I think it is
21 also fair to say that in terms of, I guess, the
22 principles of sustainable development in terms of
23 managing forest areas sort of over the long-term,
24 ensuring that they maintain their viability, if you
25 will, managed to maintain viability over the long-term

1 and support different uses is something which did come
2 out of the '89 survey.

3 Certainly there was considerable concern
4 in the survey about the loss of forests. That was one
5 of the themes that came out from that survey and,
6 again, I did not show all of the results of the '89
7 survey in the presentation today in the interest of
8 time.

9 One of the conclusions that came out the
10 '89 survey was that there was broad concern across
11 Ontario and Canada that Canada was slowly losing its
12 forests, losing its forest resources and that there
13 were expectations or desires that this perceived trend
14 be reversed, that efforts be put into things such as
15 reforestation, environmental protection and so forth to
16 ensure that forests are managed over the long-term.

17 That certainly would be applicable to the
18 concept of the sustainable development even though we
19 didn't use the term at the time and it's not a term at
20 the time that most Canadians would have understood
21 anyway. I'm sure they do today.

22 Also, the issue of supporting different
23 uses. Again, we asked the question about important
24 uses and we got people to indicate which uses they
25 thought were most important, but there is certainly a

1 sense in those results that people did not feel that
2 forests are be used for a particular use to the
3 exclusion of others and it is certainly an indication
4 that there is some sense that forests ought to be
5 managed for different uses.

6 The fact that people put a high priority
7 in the '89 survey in wilderness preservation and
8 wildlife protection is not saying that they didn't
9 think that trees shouldn't be harvested for timber.

10 What they were saying was that perhaps
11 that is my interpretation. I think that in some sense
12 people are taking the timber value of the forest almost
13 for granted and they acknowledge that the forest
14 industry is very important in Canada; it creates jobs.

15 The results of the '89 survey indicate
16 that people are emphasizing other benefits or uses
17 primarily because they don't think these are being
18 given the same priority. These are conclusions that
19 are relevant to this that have come specifically out of
20 the '89 survey.

21 I guess in terms of other comments I made
22 in terms of sustainable development in this particular
23 report, I indicated in this report that the public does
24 have high expectation of government and industry to
25 address the kinds of forest management concerns that

1 they have expressed; pollution, loss of forests, the
2 way in which forests are harvested. Those kinds of
3 issues are things which people are concerned about and
4 it is clear from the '89 survey that the public is
5 somewhat critical of government and industry
6 management and has expectations that the
7 private sector are going to address these kinds of
8 issues.

9 I'm looking for, I guess, greater
10 funding, more initiatives. Reforestation is one of the
11 areas specifically covered in the survey where the
12 public said there is not enough being done, it is the
13 responsibility of the government and the industry,
14 let's get on with it.

15 So I think that those are -- I think
16 these are comments coming out of this report that can
17 be tied directly to that survey as, well as other
18 information which is consistent.

19 Q. Can I ask you, Dr. Neuman, the same
20 question in respect of that exhibit and the conclusions
21 you would like to draw to the Board's attention that
22 come under Forest Management at page 15?

23 A. Yes, I can. The forest management
24 section indicates areas that are mentioned in the
25 forest sector strategy and how the public is likely to

1 respond or feel about these priorities.

2 Under Forest Management what I have said
3 in the report is that those parts of the forest sector
4 strategy dealing with wildlife management, pollution
5 reduction and public participation are addressing
6 issues of high public concern and are initiatives or
7 recommendations that are highly consistent with the
8 public's priorities and expectations.

9 In other words, what's in the strategies
10 is highly consistent with public opinion and what the
11 public would like to see in these particular areas.

12 Again, getting more specific. In terms
13 of wildlife management, you saw the slide that
14 indicated that one in four Canadians thought wildlife
15 protection was the most important use of forest lands.
16 That's certainly an indication of that. I didn't get
17 into specifics with pollution reduction, but they are
18 in that report. Certainly in the issue of public
19 participation it was clear from the '89 survey that the
20 people wanted more information and wanted to be more
21 informed about what's happening with the forests. Not
22 so much from a technical point of view, but they wanted
23 to know what was going on and what were the conditions
24 and what's happening and as, importantly, what are
25 governments and industries doing to address what they

1 see as major concerns.

2 So those were things which the strategy,
3 I guess, has recommendations or initiatives for and
4 things which the public would, in essence, apply. Yes,
5 this is what should be happening.

6 In the area of management, management
7 responsibility and funding for forest management.
8 That's an area where, you know, the public isn't quite
9 as concerned. It is not a high priority area for them,
10 but, as I said before, the public has expectations that
11 there is going to be sort of active attention and
12 effort given to dealing with forest problems and those
13 parts of the forest sector strategy which talk about
14 funding and who is responsible for management are
15 things that would be generally in line with public
16 views. That probably covers those areas.

17 Q. Thank you. Can I ask you the same
18 question in respect of the heading Public Awareness and
19 Education, page 17 of that exhibit?

20 A. Yes. Again, the strategy, parts of
21 the forest sector strategy call for increasing public
22 awareness and education in forest issues and I think as
23 I have indicated before and as shown from the '89
24 survey, the Canadian public does have interest in
25 forest issues, does have information needs, would like

1 to know more.

2 Again, what it suggests is that this part
3 of the strategy is something that will be, I guess,
4 highly supported or at least in line with what the
5 public is looking for. I think the public expects
6 governments and to a lesser extent industries to be
7 forthcoming and to provide information. Perhaps their
8 expectations are unrealistic, who knows, but they are
9 driven by the high level of concern that people have
10 about these problems.

11 Q. Finally, under the heading Conclusion
12 on the very last page of that exhibit, the same
13 question, Dr. Neuman.

14 A. Okay. These were -- this conclusion
15 was basically, in essence, the public's -- what the
16 public's response to the forest sector strategy would
17 be if the general public actually read the strategy or
18 were informed about it. Many people aren't familiar
19 with it.

20 The conclusion basically is - and again I
21 can draw from the '89 survey in doing so - that for the
22 most part the types of initiatives and priorities put
23 in the forest sector strategy are largely consistent
24 with the public's priorities and expectations.

25 The only area where there isn't

1 consistency is the area of pesticide use which I don't
2 think we are dealing with. The forest sector strategy
3 in essence is probably at least as a document the kind
4 of initiative or activity that the public would
5 probably expect and want to see. They would like to
6 see all the different players in the forest sector come
7 together and address these problems. They are not
8 particularly interested in seeing jurisdictional fights
9 or that sort thing.

10 They are looking for concrete action.
11 They are looking for indications and some assurance
12 that the kinds of forest concerns that are taking place
13 are being acted on. Somebody is looking after them,
14 and, you know, these problems are being addressed and
15 will be resolved at some point.

16 So I think the way the strategy is set up
17 that that is addressing some of those concerns.

18 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you, Dr. Neuman.

19 Subject to any questions from the Board,
20 those are the questions we have for Dr. Neuman at this
21 time.

22 MADAM CHAIR: That will conclude today's
23 hearing then, Mr. O'Leary. We don't have any
24 questions.

25 Mr. Pascoe wants to remind me that we

1 have some material to be entered as exhibits that have
2 nothing to do with your case, Mr. O'Leary.

3 The Board has received two pieces of
4 correspondence; one is a letter received on January the
5 8th from a Mr. Tom Nelson who lives in Timmins, Ontario
6 and we will give Mr. Nelson's three-page letter an
7 exhibit number. I don't know if the parties have seen
8 this. We have extra copies. This will be Exhibit
9 2027.

10 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2027: Letter received on January the
11 8th, 1992 from Mr. Tom Nelson
from Timmins, Ontario.

12 MADAM CHAIR: We have the written
13 responses provided by Dr. Runesson, and you will recall
14 that Dr. Runesson made a presentation to the Board at
15 the satellite hearing in Thunder Bay on August 20th,
16 1991 and at that time three parties -- or subsequently
17 three parties, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the
18 Ontario Forest Industries Association and Forests for
19 Tomorrow submitted written questions to Dr. Runesson
20 and these are his responses dated January the 9th --
21 well, there are various dates on this, but it is under
22 a final letter distributing this information and the
23 date of Mr. Pascoe's letter is January the 9th, 1992.
24 This package of correspondence will become Exhibit
25 2028.

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